The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,265.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BROWN—February 5th, at the Powder Works, Mazagon, Margaret, the only beloved infant of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Brown, aged 6 months and 3 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BOYTON—March 2nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. W. J. Boyton, of a son.

STOTON—March 2nd, at Cannanore, the wife of Lieutenant T. H. Stoton, late 13th Regiment M. N. I., of a daughter.

DEATH.

COBIE—March 5th, at Madras, Cecil Marman, infant son of Mr. J. H. Cobie, Court Keeper, High Court.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LANCASTER—March 4th, at Delhi, the wife of D. Lancaster, Esq., of a son.

NICKELS—March 3rd, at Jaunpore, the wife of Christopher Nickels, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—STEVENSON—March 2nd, at Lucknow, Robert Mitchell, Trumpet Major, Royal Artillery, to Marianne Stevenson.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	8th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P. J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 17th March.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 19th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., C. TICKELL, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	14	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1*
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1†
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	[illegible]	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "BURMAH," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., A. IRVINE, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 15th March, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry „	Sunday.	Beypore .. „	Sunday.
Vingorla ... „	Sunday.	Calicut ... „	Sunday.
Goa ... „	Monday.	Tellicherry „	Monday.
Carwar ... „	Monday.	Cannanore „	Monday.
Compta ... „	Monday.	Mangalore. „	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... „	Tuesday.	Compta .. „	Wednesday.
Cannanore „	Wednesday.	Carwar .. „	Wednesday.
Tellicherry „	Wednesday.	Goa ... „	Wednesday.
Calicut .. „	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. „	Thursday.
Beypore ... „	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry „	Thursday.
Cochin... Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 17th March at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		*Up Steamers.*	
Bombay - -Dep.	1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee -Dep.	6th, 16th & 26th.
Veraval - - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka - - „	6th, 16th & 26th.
Mangarole - „	3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Pore Bunder „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangarole - „	7th, 17th & 27th.
Dwarka - - „	4th, 14th & 24th.	Veraval - „	8th, 18th, & 28th.
Mandavee -Arr.	5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay -Arr	9th, 19th, & 29th.

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 10th instant, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			*Up Steamers.*		
Bombay - -Dep.	Wednesday	P.M.	Goa - - -Dep.	Monday	A.M.
Hurnee - - „	Thursday	A.M.	Vingorla - - „	Monday	P.M.
Unjunwell - „	Thursday	A.M.	Malwan - - „	Monday	P.M.
Jyghur - - „	Thursday	P.M.	Jytapore - - „	Tuesday	A.M.
Rutnagherry „	Friday	A.M.	Rutnagherry „	Tuesday	P.M.
Jytapore - - „	Friday	A.M.	Jyghur - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Malwan - - „	Friday	P.M.	Unjunwell - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Vingorla - - „	Saturday	A.M.	Hurnee - - „	Wednesday	A.M.
Goa - - -Arr.	Saturday	A.M.	Bombay - -Arr	Wednesday	P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH," will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 14th March, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class............£ 64 10 0 }
Second Class...........„ 37 5 0 } Including Railway Transit in Egypt.
Third Class............„ 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of

STEARNS, HOBART & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 26th March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A 1 S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain FOSTER, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE first class Ship "HOLLINSIDE," Captain BAINS, will meet with quick despatch, the greatest part of her Cargo being engaged. For Freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain POWER, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c. Apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class..........................£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class........................£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class.. .. ..£45 }
Second Class.... ... ...£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1500 Tons, Captain MORISON, will be despatched about 20th March.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.
B. and B S. S. Company (Limited).

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MALTA," (1,942 Tons, and 500 H. P.) Captain HYDE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 8-30 A.M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th March 1866.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 3 P. M. on the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P M. on Tuesday the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Wednesday morning.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam ship "SALSETTE," 1,491 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain PARISH, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 15th March, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Monday, the 12th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by 10 A. M. on the 13th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 5th March 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahaluckshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain CORNEY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Planet*, NATTRASS, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain NATTRASS will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Houghton*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain ALLEBY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co., Agents.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

DE MELLO & Co., Land Agents, Merchants, and General Brokers, No. 30, Meadow Street, opposite the Bombay Bank.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—J. BURN, Civil, Military, and Naval Outfitter, will remove on the 1st of March to the new and extensive premises, 30, Meadow Street, lately occupied by the Bhattia Financial, opposite the Bank of Bombay.

21st February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE .... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

HEPTOOLLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT TARRAPOOR.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others desirous of witnessing the above ceremony, the Trains leaving Ahmedabad at 6 A. M., and Bombay at 6 A. M. on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th instant will call at Bysur Station.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE

OF THE

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY, including a list of the Drugs sold in the Bazars of Western India,

compiled by

G. C. M. BIRDWOOD, M. D.,

Olim Pros. Ann. Soc. Med. Reg. Edin.

Secretary and Curator Government Central Museum, and Honorary Secretary to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India and the B. B. R. A. S.

Second Edition 8vo. cloth.

Rs. 12-8.

Postage—Eight Annas.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865 maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. It is intended that the first number shall appear on the first Saturday in March.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

Bombay, 10th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

		Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks	„	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.			
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves	per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves	„	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves	„	3	12
The Universal Scarf,	each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4	8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2	12
The Derby Scarf	„	4	8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months' samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.
To elect a Director in the room of Merwanjee Nusserwanje Bhownuggur, Esq., resigned
To elect an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. Read, who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order. Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES OF THE PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY the 15th day of March 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

The sanction of the Bench to be asked to the following proposals of the Municipal Commissioner, which have been provisionally sanctioned by the Standing Committee:

1. The purchase of certain ground in Girgaum for the erection of Public Necessaries.
2. The completion of that portion of the Gilder Road between Grant Road and Cammatteepoora Foras Road, and the construction of the new embankment beyond.
3. The removal of the Chinch Bunder Town Sweeping Siding, and the construction of a new Siding near Boree Bunder.
4. The terms of the Government lease of the Coorla Swamp.
5. The payment of Mr. W. Ashdown of a gratuity equal to two months' salary on his discharge; and payment to Mahadowrow Moroba of three months' salary on similar grounds.
6. Six months' leave to England to Mr. Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on full pay (Major Henderson undertaking that there shall be no extra expense to the Municipality on account of his absence), and the payment of his Passage Money both ways on condition of his qualifying under Captain Shaw, of the London Fire Brigade, as Superintendent of the Bombay Fire Brigade.
7. The payment at once was required of the Bench's contribution towards the Survey, in modification of the Budget Resolution.
8. Letters from Mr. Bulkley, Executive Engineer Main Drainage Works, to the Clerk of the Peace, on the subject of infringement of his agreement by the Municipal Commissioner's order, that he shall act under the superintendence of Mr. Russell Aitkin.
9. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the sanction of the Bench to Mr. Thwaites' acting allowance as Executive Engineer Drainage Works.
10. Tender accepted by the Municipal Commissioner for filling in the new Market site on the Esplanade.
11. A memorandum by Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, No. 110, dated 15th January 1866, forwarding copy of a Government letter, No. 109 of 1866, appointing Russell Aitkin, Esquire, an Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
12. Contingent Bills for Printing Charges, &c. submitted for payment to the Worshipful Bench.
13. And (if possible) Report of the Over Bridge Committee.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 28th Feb. 1866.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857, and Act VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India, and IN THE MATTER OF THE WINDING UP OF THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ALL PERSONS who are SHAREHOLDERS or who claim to be Shareholders (and as such claim to be entitled to participate in the distribution of the assets) in the INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), are hereby required on or before the fifteenth day of March next, to bring or send their Letters of Allotment and Receipts for payment of the FIRST CALL to me in my Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, for examination and registration. Unregistered holders of Scrip are required to produce also duly executed deeds of transfer, blank forms for which may be obtained at my Office.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE is hereby given, that no person or body corporate will be recognised as having any interests in any share of the International Financial Corporation (Limited) save the original holders of shares allotted to them, who have complied with all the terms and conditions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the said Corporation, and persons and bodies corporate who have acquired shares by deed of transfer and who cause their names and the number of their shares to be registered by the Official Liquidator on or before the *fifteenth* day of *March next.*

A. C. GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED), *in Liquidation.*—NOTICE.
Distribution of Assets.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of this Company amongst the *registered Shareholders* thereof at the rate of Rupees twenty-two and annas eight (Rs. 22-8 as.) per share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all debts due from them to the undersigned) will be made on and after the 19th March next, by Dividend Warrants or Cheques payable at the Bank of Bombay, for which application is to be made at my Office in the Elphinstone Circle between the hours of 12 and 3. Shareholders are required to produce their Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. C GUMPERT,
Official Liquidator.

Dated Bombay, the 16th February 1866.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify that he will be prepared to enter into special arrangements for the conveyance of materials from Bombay to up-country Stations required for the purposes of full or half pressing Cotton, provided such Cotton is guaranteed to be carried by Rail.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is respectfully informed that on and after MONDAY, 12th instant, the following ALTERATIONS IN GOODS RATES will come into force:—

Half pressed Cotton will be reduced from 4th to 3rd Class rate to and from all Stations and Bombay only; 4th class rate will be charged between country stations.
Piece Goods will be reduced from 5th to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.
Wool, whether press packed or not press packed, will be reduced to 3rd class rate to and from all stations.
Hoops, Sheets, and other damageable Iron will be reduced from 3rd class to 2nd class rates to and from all stations.
Dates will be reduced from 2nd to 1st class rate to and from all stations.
Sursue Seed and Castor Oil Seed will be reduced to 1st class rate to and from all stations and Bombay only: 2nd class rate will be charged between country stations.
Ghee, both in casks and dubbers, will be reduced from 3rd to 2nd class rate to and from all stations.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz.:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"6th March 1866. "C. C. PENNEY."

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 10, [illegible] 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at its Office, No. 1, Oak Lane, on MONDAY the 19th March 1866, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions, passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 14th instant:—

1. That the Corporation be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Messrs. Rughunath Ramchundra, Temooljee Pestonjee, and Rughunath Damodhur be appointed Liquidators, and that a remuneration of 1 per cent. on the amount of recovery be divided amongst them.

RUGHUNATH RAMCHUNDRA & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, No. 1, Oak Lane, 19th February 1866.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c. &c. has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

EX "MONMOUTHSHIRE," "A 5 ton STEAM TRAVELLING CRANE, by J. TAYLOR and Co., Liverpool.

Two (2) 3 ton Travelling Cranes by Cowans, Sheldon and Co, Carlisle; also Crab Winches, Chains, Blocks, and other Contractors' Plant.
Lately received—Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers, with all the latest improvements.
Daily expected, per "Norval," Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason and Co.
Suction Hose, Delivery Hose, &c.
A lot of very superior English Leather Belting, from 2 to 6 inches wide, daily expected.
Portland Cement.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Gas Chandeliers and Fittings.
Orders registered for galvanised corrugated Iron.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 30th January 1866.

CHARLES MONNET & Co., COMMISSION, MESS, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS.

1, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

C. M. & Co., having commenced business as above, request the favour of the patronage of the inhabitants of Bombay and the Presidency. Their business will be conducted under the management of Mr. GUSTAVE MONNET, whose experience in India, and trade connexions in Europe, offer a sure success for all commissions entrusted to the Firm. The public are invited to inspect the stock of useful and ornamental articles now on view at their establishment. The following list give a portion of the stock now available: Leather Trunks, Travelling and Courier Bags, Carpet and Water Proof Bags, Railway and Carriage Wrappers (Waterproof and otherwise), Witney Blankets, Morocco Skins, Patent Velvet Rugs, Patent enamelled iron Cooking and Washing Utensils, Japanned Cash and Deed Boxes, Toilet Combs, Brushes, &c.; Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes; Clothes, Horse, Carpet, Plate, Paint, &c., Brushes, Inkstands, Pens, Penholders, Lead and Slate everpointed Pencils, Portable Writing Cases, Letter-weighing Machines, Patent Keyless Padlocks, Adult and Young Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Meerschaum and Briarwood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Cheroot Cases, Pipe Stems, Cheroot-holders, Match and Fusee Boxes, Tobaccos, Riding and Driving Whips, Walking Sticks in great variety; Walking Stick Campstools, Single and Double Harness, Bridles and Girths, Electro-plated Ware, Gentlemen's Doe Skin Driving Gloves, Gentlemen's Braces, Portable Dressing Cases, Hand Mirrors of sizes, Corsets and Crinolines, Hair Nets (plain and fancy), Tortoiseshell Bracelets, Jet Chains; Guns, Rifles and Revolvers, from best London Makers, Powder and Shot, Flasks and Belts, Powder Cannisters, Powder Measures from 2¼ to 5 drms, Patent Cartridge Fillers, Patent Rifle-shot and Game Markers, Patent Cap Holders, Dog Calls and Collars, Drinking Flasks with Cups, Hunting Knives; a first class Electro-plated Telescope in Mahogany case, complete, with Stand, &c. (very handsome) by Bland, London; a powerful Microscope in case complete with objects, Microscopic Portraits &c.; the Game of Croquet; Parlour Battledoor and Shuttlecock; a large assortment of Toys; Fancy and Carriage Clocks; a small collection of first Class English Gold and Silver Watches, highly recommended.

Out-Station orders promptly and carefully attended on receipt of remittance.

Bombay, 8th February 1866.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—The EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, called for MONDAY the 12th, is unavoidably postponed to MONDAY the 19th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

10th March 1866.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has THIS DAY established himself as a FREIGHT BROKER. Office, No. 7, Military Square. J. ATHEY.

Bombay, 1st February 1866.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).

આલબરત મીલય કુંપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that owing to the attendance of Shareholders at the MEETING called for 27th ult. not being sufficient to form a quorum, the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Offices of the undersigned on 20th inst. at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1865, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

P. pro. MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
WILLIAM W. BAILY,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1866.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઊસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाँबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कंपनी (लींमीटेड).

EIGHTH INSTALMENT OF Rs. 200 PER SHARE.

NOTICE.—The Shareholders of the above Company, are hereby requested to pay at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, the EIGHTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 (making Rs. 1,800 paid up) on or before THURSDAY, the 15th March 1866.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—VICTORIA BUNDER.—This Company is prepared to LAND and WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for Produce or private effects being transmitted from the interior or by Railway, Steamer, or Coasting Craft direct to the Company's charge.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

20th January 1866.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES—The attention of intending travellers is requested to a consignment of OVERLAND TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, SUIT CASES received into the Miscellaneous Department of ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY:—

OVERLAND TRUNKS, 2ft. 9in. with Trays .. Rs. 28
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, welted canvas with or without Divisions, 20, 22 and 24 inches. Rs 18 to 25
RAILWAY PORTMANTEAUS, best basil, 18, 22 and 24 inches... ... ...Rs. 18 to 25
BONNET BOXES brass-nailed, 18, 21, 24, 27, 30 inches ... ...Rs. 6 to 14
SUIT CASES, American cloth, 20 inches ... Rs. 9

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY 24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

TENDERS are invited for the removal of a portion of the present Roof of the Byculla Club and the substitution of Corrugated Iron. The Tiles to be taken in part payment.

For particulars apply to the Steward on the spot.

R. HOSKINS, Capt. R. A., Honorary Secretary.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depôt there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

GIRGAUM COACH WORKS.—MESSRS. JAMES MONCRIEFF AND THOMAS CAMPBELL, having succeeded to the business of Messrs. Collett & Co., as Coach Builders in all its Branches, most respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage and support so liberally bestowed upon them, assuring those who may favour them with their support that every care and attention shall be paid to all orders entrusted to them. The business will be conducted upon the same principle as that adopted by their predecessors.

Girgaum Road, 8th March 1866.

LOST, a Brown Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing amongst other Papers, a Receipt, No. 1396, of the Presidency Bank, for 25 Shares, standing in the name of EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.

The finder on returning it to MR. W. MORRISON, Central Bank of Western India, will be rewarded.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—A Steam Tug is available for use in the Harbour, and may be hired by the month, or day, or per trip. For particulars apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company.

REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3 Hornby Row, on FRIDAY the 23rd March 1866, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet up to 31st December 1865.
2nd. To consider the advisability of voluntarily winding up or continuing the Bank.
3rd. To appoint Liquidators in the event of the proposal of winding up the Bank being adopted, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

East India Bank, 9th March 1866.

TREACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER, PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—

Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.

Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter.
Somerset.
Wiltshire.
Berkley.
Chedder.
Albert.
Stilton.
} At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.

Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland, Wiltshire, and York Hams.
Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.
Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

WANTED.

A BUNGALOW WANTED at Bandora for one year. Apply to "J. S. W.," *Bombay Gazette.*

5th March 1866.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, qualified to take charge of Machinery and to act as Manager of Works either in Bombay or up-country, is desirous of an engagement. Certificates of character and professional ability can be produced. Apply to "M. W.," Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

A GENTLEMAN and his Family about to remove to Chinchpoogly can accommodate FOUR BACHELORS or a FAMILY. Stabling for Carriages and Horses. Apply by letter to "W. H. B.," at the Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SPRUCE DEALS.—TO BE SOLD, 6,542 SPRUCE DEALS and 324 DEAL ENDS, ex *Becherdass Ambaidass*, from Liverpool. Apply to

ROPER, PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, a LIGHT PHAETON, with a pair of good going Chestnuts, and a set of double Harness, for ... ... Rs. 1,600
A very light Office SHIGRAM, with grey Horse and Harness, for ... ... „ 1,200
A PIANO, by Schroder, with a Harmonican attached ... ... „ 700

Apply to J. MACNEE, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, two PRINTING MACHINES—one Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—Two High Caste Arab COLTS, rising 4, each ... . Rs. 2,000
Grey Arab "SIR LAUNCELOT," winner of several Races ... ... „ 1,000
Chestnut Australian Gelding "DON JUAN" ... „ 1,000

To be seen, on giving an hour's notice, at the Veterinary and Livery Stables, or at the Mazagon Police Office.

FOR SALE, DEODAR TIMBER, about 300 Logs; by selection or the whole Invoice. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—

Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.

1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec.* 27.

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan.* 3.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 28.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette Press*, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 29.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.*—*Poona Observer, Dec.* 21.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 1.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday [illegible] its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 22.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. *Gazette* Press, Fort.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from 1st April till 15th September next. Rent Rs. 450 per month. Apply to "B." at this Office.

TO BE LET, from 1st April, the large HOUSE and PREMISES situated at Colaba, at present occupied by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq. Apply to

GEORGE WHITLEY, Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

7th March 1866.

TO LET, from the 1st proximo, a snug little COTTAGE in Mount Road, Mazagon, at present occupied by Mr. M. Roonan. For particulars apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

TO LET, for the season, FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on Matheran, Khandalla, and Mahableshwur Hills. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, from 15th March to 31st May, a well furnished commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Bandora. Rent moderate. Apply to "I. G. B." care of *Times of India.*

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Rent Rs. 400 a Month. Apply to "M. A," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, an OFFICE on the First Floor in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. Apply to Messrs. M. and M. HEERJEE & Co. in Elphinstone Circle, or to Messrs. JEHANGHIR NUSSERWANJEE & Co. in Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, first class GODOWNS on the Ground Floor, Apollo House.

BADHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, OFFICES in the Fort, No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET (with immediate entry), the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

OFFICES OR GODOWNS, TO BE LET in the Fort. Apply to JAMSETJEE EDULJEE, No. 30, Apollo Street.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY's PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' comes recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY's ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY's "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

BACK BAYS close at 4,500 premium; Elphinstones 125 premium; New do. 195 premium; Mazagons 1,275; Freres 700; United Victorias 2,400 per share; Bombay Bank shares 48 premium; Commercials 13½ premium; Old Financials 2½ discount. Market dull and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100¼
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¼
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¼
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,000,000	500	500	16	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	250	....	Alliance Bank ...	43 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	37 p ct pm.
....	200	100	....	Asiatic New Issue...	
2,140,000	8,000	8,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 p sh.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India... ...	60 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 pa	Bombay Bank ...	48 p ct pm.
760,00	250	250	......	Bombay City Bank.	45 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	25 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	25	6	Central Bank... ...	44 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	10	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	incldg n S 60 p ct nm.
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	3 discount.
750,000	25.	25	17	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	90 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Commercial Bank...	13½ p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ...	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London...	50 p ct pm nm.
625,000	250	250	......	East Indian Bank...	35 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	33 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	12	......	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London&BombayBk	6 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank... ..	75 pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	......	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank...	25 p ct pm nm.
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	Par.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	1¼ p ct pm.
750,000	300	100	Rs. 4	BombayGeneralCredit & Finan. Cor. ..	7 p ct dis.
600,000	300	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p. ct. dis.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	No quotations.
1200000	400	100	......	Do. New Capital..	2½ p ct discount.
1,000,000	500	100	......	Grand Finance Co..	No quotations.
800,000	400	50	....	Mofussil Financial Association. ..	
	400	50		Oriental Financial Association ...	
6,00,000	400			Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
800,000	400	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ...	

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,500 pm.
1,080,000	1,600	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	125 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do... ..	195 premium.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co. ..	700 per share.
110,00	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,275 per share.
......	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	200 pm.
......	10,000	6,000	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	2,400 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co...	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000		Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans	.. .. ..	..Rs. 90
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33	.. .. ..	.. " 93
" " Co.'s " 1835-36	.. .. ..	..
" " 1854-55	.. .. ..	..
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	.. ..	.. " 102⅝
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	.. ..	.. " 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.	.. ..	.. " 108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	... " 10¼
Spanish Dollars	... " 225
Carolus	... " 296
Mexican Dollars	... " 220
German Crowns	... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces	... " 223
Bar Silver	... " 107¼
Gold Leaf	... " 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 12th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera (April and May)..	440 to 445
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)..	445 to 450
Surat and Broach (New)..	440 to 442
Porebunder (New)..	410 to 420
Veeraval (New)	415 to 425
Khandeish (New)	420 to 425
Dharwar (now ready)	465 to 470
Hinghunghat (New)	455 to 460

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 10th March, 1866, compared with the statement issued on the 3rd March 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	3rd March.	10th March.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 209,00,000	Rs. 209,00,000
Genl. Treasury Balance......	" 113,29,698	" 120,91,471
Deposits at Head Office ...	" 199,63,516	" 218,10,519
Do. at Branches............	" 44,54,011	" 40,58,416
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	" 2,35,657	" 2,27,039
Reserve............	" 10,56,983	" 10,56,983
Sundries	" 5,79,333	" 12,50,705
	Rs. 585,19,198	Rs. 613,95,133
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 90,65,024	Rs. 89,74,824
Credit Accounts at Do	" 62,57,035	" 54,88,657
Bills Discounted at Do	" 220,71,442	" 225,81,568
Dead Stock	" 7,67,473	" 7,67,623
Stamps	" 12,678	" 12,775
Balances with Agents	" 13,19,879	" 18,26,941
Sundries	" 16,18,030	" 16,54,990
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	" 73,29,698	" 80,91,471
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	" 69,76,752	" 89,74,225
Do. Branches.........	" 31,61,187	" 30,22,059
	Rs. 585,19,198	Rs. 613,95,133

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Davis, Lieutenant, Corps of Guides, on leave, from Murdan.

Lownds, Surgeon T. M., Medical Department, on privilege leave, from Rajpootana.

Ross, Surgeon C. G. H., 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Surat.

Daly, Colonel H., Royal Engineers, on privilege leave, from Nuggur.

Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Boileau, Lieutenant L. F., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Surat.

Kemball, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligaum.

Eden, Lieutenant Colonel M., Staff Corps, on leave, from Aboo.

French, Lieutenant R. Le P., 21st N. I., on leave, from Palghur.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Stevenson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.

Tremlett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Sholapore.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 10th March.

The undermentioned officer has returned to duty:—

Assistant Surgeon J. Kearney, Medical Establishment.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Captain A. C. Van Cortlandt, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 7th March, until his retirement from the service, on private affairs.

Colonel J. C. Stewart, Commandant 25th Regiment N. L. I., from 20th March to 5th April, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Lieutenant W. P. Roche, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 3rd March to 1st April, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant and Adjutant A. P. Currie, 3rd L. C., and Assistant Surgeon G. C. Bell, 7th N. I., from date of departure for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAR.			
13	Americana	Potts	Singapore, Jan. 18.
	Fanny	Jenkins	Rangoon, Jan. 31.
	Nagasaki	Mathews	Calcutta, Feb. 1.
	Star of the North	Wyatt	Bushire, March 2.
	Chrysis		Bushire, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

MAR.			
12	Sir John Mandeville	Greig	Liverpool.
	Peter Joynson	Watson	Liverpool.
	Arnaud	Nadeau	Bordeaux via Coast.
	Benares (s)	White	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *J. G. Richardson*, G. H. Kendall, bound to Liverpool.

Barque *Eclipse*, J. Agren, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S. S. *Lord Clyde*, for Aden, Judda and Hodeida.

Ship *Pearl*, for Calcutta.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES.—March 4th, steamer *Asia*, and a barque (numbers undistinguishable).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 6th, screw steamers *Jaffna*, from Negapatam, *T. A. Gibb*, from Calcutta; ships *Ocean*, from Covelong, *Twee*, from Negapatam, *Genie*, from Mauritius, and *Vingira*, from Champion Bay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... .. .. Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports; Customs Duties; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication: AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, a small OFFICE SHIGRAM, must be new, or nearly so, and by a good maker. Address "X. Y.," care Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a MANAGING CLERK. No one but an experienced person need apply.

EDWARD CHAPPLE, Solicitor.

2, Meadow Street.

THE next PAPER HUNT, which will be the last held this season, will take place on THURSDAY the 15th instant. The MEET will be at Maha Lukshmi Temple, at 4-30 P. M.

TO LET, (from 1st proximo) two ROOMS in No. 15, Apollo Street, now occupied by Messrs. Cohen & Co.

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, (with immediate possession), several (small and large) HOUSES, in different localities, viz:—Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Grant and Falkland Roads. For particulars enquire of

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 2, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—Pursuant to a Resolution of a General Meeting of the Bombay Education Society, held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY, 12th February 1866, the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Boys' School, Byculla, on MONDAY next, March 19th, 1866, at 11 A. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR in the Chair.

The attendance of all Members is particularly requested.

By order,
ALFRED PHILLIPS, Captain,
Secretary, Bombay Education Society.

Byculla, 12th March 1866.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at No. 2, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY the 27th March 1866.

1st.—For the election of Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co, who have dissolved partnership.

2nd.—For the election of three Directors.

R. L. TAYLOR,
C. C. PENNEY,
ગેલાભાઈ પદમશી,
i e GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY,
શીવજી વેલજી,
i e SEWJEE WELLJEE,
Directors of the M. L. & R. Co. (Limited).

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—MAIN DRAINAGE DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Municipal Commissioner is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXCAVATION of certain TRENCHES for the Fort Drainage System.

A Deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the Tender will be required for the due performance of the Contract.

All particulars and conditions as to the above, together with the forms of Tender &c., may be obtained at the Main Drainage Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 daily.

No Tender will be received except it is written in the proper forms; and no Tender will be received after 4 o'clock on MONDAY the 26th day of March 1866.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. THWAITES, C. E.,
Assistant Ex. Engineer Drainage Works.

12th March 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
THURSDAY EVENING, 15TH MARCH.

[illegible] AND WONDERFUL MAGICAL REPRESENTATION, by PROFESSOR VANEK and COMPANY, Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. By general desire THE EXTRAORDINARY [illegible] OF THE DECAPITATION.

☞ *Upwards of one hundred Ladies and Gentlemen having been obliged to leave the Theatre on* THURSDAY *last for want of Room,* PROFESSOR VANEK *is induced to give his* WONDERFUL DECAPITATION SCENE *once more in Bombay* THIS EVENING *(15th March) together with other inimitable Magical and Sleight-of-hand Experiments, and the very much admired Cyclorama.*

CARDS OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three) ...Rs. 15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets) .... " 6
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years) .... " 3
Stalls .... " 4
Gallery .... " 3
Pit .. .. " 2

Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre on the evening of the Performance.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 15th March at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Martaban*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Saturday	..17th	2h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Friday	..23rd	5h. 53m. P.M.
Full Moon, Saturday	..31st	9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	13	Jupiter rises at 2-0 A.M.	6 11	6 8	8 9	8 37	10th March 1866. Time 9h. 0m. 57s. 2
Wed.	14	Moon passes 5° 25' N. of Mars at 6-38 P.M.	6 11	6 8	9 6	9 32	
Thurs.	15	Length of day 11-58.	6 10	6 8	9 56	10 19	
Fri.	16	Sun Eclipsed invisible at Bombay.	6 9	6 9	10 40	11 1	
Sat.	17	St. Patrick—New Moon at 2-28 A.M.	6 8	6 9	11 21	11 41	
Sun.	18	5th Sunday in Lent.	6 7	6 9	—	0 3	
Mon.	19	Mercury in Perihelion at 0-1 A.M.	6 6	6 9	0 22	0 42	

NOW READY,
No. V. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

LIST OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

CARTOON.—Dr. H—wl—t's Battle of the Pyramids.

HALF PAGE.—Master and Pupil: or, Who Gains by it?

QUARTER PAGE.—The Hon'ble A—ley E—d—n and the *Bombay Saturday Review* of the 3rd instant.

HALF PAGE.—Military Series, No. IV.: or, the Doctor and the Orderly.

INITIAL LETTERS.—B. O. H. I. S. D. T. &c., &c.

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LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Feb. 20	KURRACHEE	Mar. 7
AGRA	Mar. 6	LAHORE	Mar. 3
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 7	LONDON	Feb. 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 18
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 11	MADRAS	Mar. 7
BANGALORE	Mar. 7	MALTA	Feb. 8
CALCUTTA	Mar. 6	MEERUT	Mar. 6
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 1
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OUDH	Mar. 3
COCHIN	Feb. 24	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 6	PUNJAUB	Mar. 3
FRANCE	Feb. 4	SUEZ	Feb. 12
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

THERE are few things perhaps so difficult to thoroughly realize as the existence of a state of affairs entirely differing from that by which one is surrounded. It is easy enough to gain an intellectual apprehension of such a state, but it is by no means easy to gain a thorough comprehension. We were forcibly impressed with this when reading the accounts of the meeting at Manchester the other day. All the men who took part in these meetings had been interested for years in India, and had no doubt learned as much about the country as it was possible for them to do. Yet, with some few exceptions the remarks made showed an utter want of comprehension of the real state of India, and the nature of its principal institutions. We pass over the causeless and silly howls directed against the Government of India because sufficient cotton was not procurable here to keep all the mills going immediately on the cessation of the supply of American cotton. To go into the consideration of all the nostrums proposed would take up more time and space than we are able to afford. We therefore now confine our attention to the question mooted regarding the land-tax.

In England rents are determined by competition, as a rule, and farming is carried on by men who have more or less capital to invest, and who follow this particular occupation with a view to get a certain remuneration for their labour and a certain profit on their capital. In India the case is very different. The soil is tilled by a number of hereditary cultivators, who follow their occupation because it is the one followed by their ancestors from time immemorial. Each man cultivates one or more plots of ground for which he pays to Government a fixed sum per acre, according to the quality of the soil, the rate being revised, in this Presidency, every thirty years. So long as the Government due is paid the cultivator can do what he likes with the land of which he is in effect the owner.

Land-tenure in India perhaps most strongly resembles the Metayer of all European systems, the essential feature of both being that a certain proportion of the produce of the soil is paid by way of rent. In the Code of Menu we find it laid down that the king is entitled to one-twelfth, one-eighth, one-sixth, or even, in cases of emergency, one-fourth of the grain produced. All the revenue systems that have ever been in force in India have been based on the same principle. Whenever money is paid it is merely a commutation for the stipulated share of the produce. Money payment is now become so universal that this fact is often lost sight of; hence arises much of the confusion of thought so often observable when this subject is discussed.

The case being thus, let us see what would be the effect of a permanent land-settlement so loudly demanded by many as an infallible cure for all Indian evils. Such a settlement, it is supposed, would produce a sort of millenium, and its results would be that every ryot would avail himself of the latest agricultural improvements, and produce cotton enough to satisfy the ever-craving maw of Lancashire. In the first place, however, we should like to enquire what the proposed permanent settlement means. Is the proportion of the produce due to Government to be now fixed for ever, or is the actual *Beegotee* now levied to be settled in perpetuity? We believe that, as far as the Manchester gentlemen have any distinct notion on the subject, the latter course comes nearest to their views, and therefore we will endeavour to find out what its effects would be. Let us suppose that the average rate of assessment throughout the country is four rupees per beegah, and that this may be regarded as the commutation for one-eighth of the produce. Four rupees then is fixed as the permanent rate of *beegotee.* The influx of capital and the increase of commerce, with other causes, are all tending to raise the price of agricultural produce throughout the country, and in a few years the sum that represented one-eighth of the produce would barely represent one-tenth. The ryots would [illegible] enormously, and would spend their gains in buying gold and silver ornaments for their wives. The Government, on the other hand, would not only not gain by the increased prosperity (gain, that is, financially), but would actually lose, for the enhanced value of agricultural produce would raise wages all over the country. The revenue, though the same in actual amount, would in effect be diminished in consequence of the lower purchasing powers of money. New taxes would have to be resorted to, in order to make the revenue equal the expenditure, and these taxes would have to be direct, for indirect taxation has but little effect among a people with so few wants as the natives of India. The salt duty is the only tax that is brought home to all, but a man would not consume more salt because his income is increased. The result is inevitable. The panacea of the Manchester people, if adopted, must lead to new taxes, and very probably to new import and export duties. If ever they succeed in bringing about this desirable result, they certainly will have much fairer grounds for abusing the Government of India than they have at present. It appears to us that even "Colonist," in his very able letters to the *Times*, has somewhat mistaken the nature of the land tenure in India, and has therefore been induced to pass some rather stringent criticisms on the Government which are not wholly deserved. He speaks of the land-tax as "really the rent of the land, that is, the capital which in other countries goes into the pocket of the landlords, a large proportion of which is expended in clearing, draining, and irrigating the soil, and in opening roads to bring the producing districts into frequent easy communication with the best market." He further remarks that "the privilege of collecting the rent of the land entails upon the Government those duties of a landlord which elsewhere are performed by private individuals." There is much truth in this, but, we think, "Colonist" presses the point too far. He evidently assumes that the rent paid to the Indian Government is like that paid where rents are determined by competition, viz., the whole produce of the soil minus the remuneration to the farmer for his superintendence and the profit on his capital. Under this impression he argues that the Government is bound as landlord to do everything for the improvement of the soil. In this he seems to us to throw too much on the Government. Even in England tenants bear their share of the expense of improvements, and where the Metayer system (the nearest European analogue, as we have above remarked to the Indian system) prevails, the landlord and tenant combine to effect improvements, the expense being borne by both proportionally. According to the rules of political economy Government are not bound to do more than this, and we cannot see how they can be blamed for applying a portion of the revenue derived from the land-tax towards defraying the expense of war; and in our remarks the other day we admitted this principle, while taking exception to the land-tax being devoted in the present wholesale manner to the maintenance of the general administration. We cordially agree with "Colonist" in holding that Government ought to spend more on such public works as roads and irrigation than they do. However much we may theorize, there is no doubt that if Government does not adopt measures for the improvement of the soil, no one else will. A ryot able and willing to invest money to any extent in agricultural improvements is a *rara avis*, existing for the most part, we fear, only in what Mr. Tupper would call the "beautiful brain" of some Utopian Manchester man.

THE following is taken from our *Overland Summary* of this day:—

Measures are being taken, through the active energy of Captain Osborn, R. N., Agent for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to effect a revolution in the methods of pressing cotton among the native growers of the staple in India. Captain Osborn has opened a correspondence with the Government of Bombay upon the subject, and Government has put itself in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, and, through the Chamber, with the mercantile firms interested in the cotton trade, with the object of eliciting their views. At present cotton is conveyed from the interior to Bombay in unwieldy and loosely packed bales, taking up much space, and therefore interfering with the efficiency of the traffic arrangements, and in addition considerably increasing the cost of conveyance. The conveyance of every hundred-weight of such loosely packed cotton costs half a crown more than it would if half pressed at the cotton emporiums of Berar and the Southern Deccan,—which is equal to an extra and unnecessary charge of £2-11 on every ton conveyed from these emporiums to Bombay. The North-Eastern extension of the G. I. P. Railway, after running 200 miles into the interior, forks into two lines, one continuing its north-easterly direction to join the East India Railway at Jubbulpore, and thereby establishing railway communication with Calcutta, and the other striking across the country to Nagpore. The former will draw the traffic of the valley of the Nerbudda, and the latter will let out much of the pent-up produce of the Central Provinces. As every section of these fork lines is opened it forms a new stream of traffic upon the trunk line at Bhosawul. That trunk line from Bhosawul to Bombay—a distance of 200 miles as we have said—is laid with a single line of rails only, and it is so unfit to bear the strain of the ordinary traffic that Government has found it necessary to sanction the doubling of the line. The cotton produce of the interior cannot be conveyed as fast as it accumulates at the stations, where it lies frequently for considerable periods until the Railway Company can remove it. The half pressing of cotton therefore will be equivalent to an addition to the working efficiency of the Railway. It is proposed that presses for half-pressing cotton in the interior be erected at the principal stations. For this purpose such concessions as shall induce private parties to erect presses will probably be offered both by the Company and Government. The question opened up by Captain Osborn is of great importance to the cotton merchants here, and as it bears directly upon the pocket they will not fail duly to recognise it.

The periodical stringency that affects the Indian money market, and the severe pressure during the present year, has led, as we formerly stated, to the appointment of a Government Commission to enquire into the operation of the Government Paper Currency Act. The Commission, in beginning its labours, has issued a circular addressed to the agents and managers of various Banks containing thirty-two questions, to which it requests an answer. The information desired relates to the depreciation of the Government notes, the present arrangement of the circles, the desirability of one universal note for India, the desirability of notes of a lower denomination than is now established, and the possibility of introducing a gold currency. Every traveller in India can testify that until the paper currency is reformed it will never be a fitting instrument for the purposes of trade, nor an acceptable substitute for coin excepting in the Presidency towns. Even when reformed it has many obstacles to overcome in the Mofussil, and its progress in districts beyond the few large centres of population must be slow. We are glad, however, that the Commission is enquiring into the possible effects of the introduction of a gold currency, which, apart from the reform of the paper currency, has its own special recommendations, and as some of the members of the Commission are strongly favourable to the introduction of gold, the claims of a gold currency will also receive due consideration.

The Elphinstone College, which takes its name after the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, and was instituted nearly forty years ago to testify the "affectionate and respectful sentiments" of the inhabitants of Bombay towards him, on his resignation of the Government of this Presidency will shortly, through the munificence of Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney, aided by the Government of India, be located in an edifice that shall do honour to the origin and object of the institution. The history of the College is somewhat curious, being instituted and furnished with £40,000 towards the endowment of Professors, before there were either schools or scholars in the Presidency to make use of it. It was founded for teaching the English language, and the arts, sciences, and literature of Europe. The first necessity was to provide the scholars, and for upwards of a quarter of a century the funds were applied to the purposes of ordinary school instruction in an institution which was named the Elphinstone Institution. In 1856 the College "obtained a "definite and distinct existence as the Presidency [illegible] becoming the Presidency High School. In 1863, Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghir Readymoney offered £10,000 towards the erection of suitable permanent buildings, and in the following year he added a second sum of £10,000. The total estimate for the new building is about £55,000, and the difference between Mr. Cowasjee's donation and that amount having been sanctioned by the Government of India, the ceremony of laying the chief corner stone was performed by Sir Bartle Frere a few days ago.

A convention has been concluded between the British and the Persian Governments to improve communication by the Indo-European line of telegraph through the Shah's dominions. It has been arranged that a second wire shall be attached to the poles now standing from Bushire on the Persian Gulf to Khanakin on the Turkish frontier, and that an English telegraph officer with the necessary staff shall be engaged organizing the Persian line of Telegraph, and giving instruction in telegraphing for five years after the opening of the new line. The defect of the Indo-European line does not lie in the Persian territories, and the convention therefore is a security against the stoppage of communication by accidents to the existing line. The Persian telegraph is reported to be in excellent order, and messages generally fly from the one end of the Shah's dominions to the other in an hour. It is even stated that had the average speed in Persia been the rule throughout the line, messages between London and Kurrachee could pass in about five hours. The convention is very satisfactory, no doubt, but what is wanted is that Government, having now discovered definitely that nearly the whole blame of the irregularities and delays on the transmission of messages lies with Turkey, should bring its persistent influence to bear upon that power until the Anglo-Indian telegraph is put, in the Sultan's dominions, into such a condition as will suit the wants of the commercial community here and at home, and repay by its utility the capital which has been spent upon it.

ACCIDENT TO THE P. & O. STEAMER "EMEU."

THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Emeu*, which sailed on 2nd instant, with the China mails, broke down on leaving Galle Harbour on the 9th idem, the key of her screw having fallen out. Immediately on the news being received here, the *Benares* was got ready for sea, and left at 9-30 A. M. yesterday (Monday) for the purpose of towing the *Emeu* back to Bombay. It is probable that the *Behar*, due at Galle about the 15th instant with the China mails, will be turned round with the *Emeu's* cargo, and her mails would either go on in that vessel or by the French steamer due at Galle about the same time.

A ROYAL HUNT.

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

BARODA, 10TH MARCH.

THE European community of Baroda were invited by H. H. the Guicowar to attend and witness a grand sporting *battue* at Dubka, on Wednesday, the 7th instant; and, as it was a very magnificent affair, I think a special account of it will not be unacceptable. Dubka is about 17 miles to the south-west of Baroda, and is a large village on the banks of the Mhai, which is there about three hundred yards broad. *Dumnies*, or vehicles consisting of flat trays upon springs and wheels, were provided to convey us to our destination in time for dinner on Tuesday evening. The transit took about three hours and a half, which is not bad for bullocks, and there was very little jolting, as a road had been made for the occasion. Making a road in Guzerat is not quite such a formidable undertaking as may be imagined by those accustomed to city pavements or macadamised suburbs. The country is intensely flat, and its sandy soil appears to have settled down at some remote geological period under very still water. The fields are usually divided by hedges, and the wind, catching the loose soil turned up by the carts, deposits its burden against each obstacle it encounters; thus an old hedge gradually accumulates to itself a bank, and these are the only inequalities which break the dead level of the ground. To make a road, therefore, all that is requisite is to pull down twenty feet of hedge, and with a native hoe cut away the friable accumulation under it; repeat where required, and you have your road. The fields are not particularly improved by this arrangement, but there is nothing growing at this season. It may be supposed, from the simplicity of their manufacture, that Guzerat roads are good, but they are the worst in the world, except those in the Northern Konkan, where there are none, speaking Hibernicè. The reason of this is that, after a little use, the sandy soil is worn into deep ruts, with every here and there a hole, made probably in former days by the burrowing of some animal. It is apparently a matter of religious importance to the bullock-drivers that they shall not deviate from the track, which soon becomes so much worn that the body of the cart strikes the ground, the wheels and bullocks being deep in the ruts. Then the patient ryot has to try a new road, which generally crosses in and out of the old one, till a confusion of holes and ruts is produced which defies description.

Having on the journey thus studied the peculiarities of the ground, and wished that the natives would mend their ways, we arrive at Dubka, and find ourselves quite hungry enough to appreciate the tremendous banquet and oceans of liquor provided for our reception. The Maharaj has a couple of bungalows near the village, and round these he put up some large tents, in which every one was accommodated. It had been intended at first that ladies should go, but it was found to be too great an undertaking, as the gracefully helpless ornaments of the world require a great deal of looking after and making comfortable. Next morning breakfast was ordered at eight o'clock, and an hour afterwards everybody was ready to start. The pig-stickers, of course, rode their own horses, and looked very picturesque,—

"Some in rags,
And some in tags,
And some in velvet gowns;"

but all "with the light of battle in their eyes," and eager to transfix the agile boar with the deadly spear. Those who were less conscious of a firm attachment to the pigskin mounted elephants, and all set off together towards the happy hunting ground, between which and Dubka there is actually a low range of hills, some two hundred feet or so high—a wonderful thing for Guzerat. The ravines caused by these hills are full of game, and the ground beyond again becomes a dead level, where the animals can find plenty of food. On debouching from the narrow pass through the hills, we come suddenly upon one of the finest sights that can be seen by a sportsman. Lining the base of the high ground, and extending thence parallel to the Mhai, as far as could be distinguished were masses and lines of beaters, to the number of four thousand, while about five hundred horsemen, all armed with swords and lances, careered about. The little band of English hunters took up their position on the right near the hill, and the elephants, thirty-four in number, were posted in the centre. On these sat the Guicowar and his friends, European and native. It is not at all unlikely that the scene may be pictorially laid before the public, as Mr. Rainford, who is painting a portrait of His Highness, was observed to cast his eagle eye comprehensively on the magnificent spectacle before him. Those on the elephants had undoubtedly the best view of the whole affair, for now, all being ready, the long line advanced, beating the bushes, and making a hullabaloo. Presently up got quantities of partridge and quail, and hawks were unhooded and cast off on all sides. This is certainly one of the prettiest sports of all, and very many birds were swooped upon by their fleet pursuers. Another few moments, and large herds of deer were alarmed, and came bounding along the level ground and over the bushes in beautiful terror: the sowars chased them, the footmen cut at them with swords, and threw clubs at them as they passed. They went very much faster than when pursued by a cheetah, who would have had no chance with them. They doubled, and turned, and leaped over beaters and shrubs with the most surprising agility. Several, however, fell before the numbers of their assailants. Hares were constantly making their appearance, and, being less fleet than the black buck, scarcely ever escaped the volleys of sticks and the sword cuts of the armed men. The place was swarming with game, but where were the pigs? The line was now approaching the Mhai, and the hunters, who meant business, began to think that they should be disappointed, as they had refused to blow their horses fruitlessly after the deer. The line on approaching the Mhai began to wheel slightly to the right, and the ground became a little rougher, and the castor oil plants stood strongly up in the fields. Out came a boar, but, not liking the look of it, endeavoured to retreat, followed at once by the patient field, whose long-suffering was now to be rewarded. In a moment every one on a horse was hard at work. The pigs were there in schools, as the whalers say. In the course of two hours the Englishmen had ridden down and speared six fine boars, one a tremendous fellow, measuring about 39 inches to the wither. The sun grew hot, but the excitement grew hotter, and the cry was raised, "Where is the liquor?" One noted hunter, better known as "Death on a White Horse," rushed frantically on, carrying fire and cheroots in all directions. At length up came the elephant with the life-giving fluids, to the great delight of the thirsty ones, who greeted the huge pachyderm with cries of "Bravo, my hearty!" All this time the sowars had been spearing and sabreing pigs of all sizes and both sexes, till the sport was laid in rows before His Highness; besides deer, hares, and partridges, there were sixty-three pigs!—not a bad day's sport, though not perhaps obtained quite according to fair sporting rules. After this satisfactory conclusion, every one went home, tired, hungry, and thirsty, to Dubka, where the two last maladies were speedily removed. In the evening pulling on the river was considered the thing by some of the more muscular, while our artist, ever eager to perfect his knowledge of strange anatomies, deposited a shell in the head of a crocodile, which added to the variety of game slaughtered on that eventful day.

Next morning all returned to Baroda, exceedingly well pleased with their expedition, and with all the arrangements which had been made for their comfort.

This regal hunting party was upon a scale which is probably unique, at least of late years, and those who were prevented from attending it will regret having missed a rare spectacle; it is but seldom that a true sportsman, like the Guicowar, has the power and opportunity of affording his friends and dependents such a treat.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 5TH MARCH, 3-7 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 16¼d., a steady business doing, market healthy tone, and in favour of sellers.

Bengal Cotton 12¼d. to 12½d.

The specie shipped by the Southampton steamer yesterday was as follows:—

For Calcutta £50,000, and for Madras £2,500.

Consols 86⅞.

Bank discount 7 per cent. Money market quiet.

Alarming rumours of a warlike character are circulating in Vienna. Prussia is also reported to be preparing for war.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in the Danubian Principalities. Prince Couza, who was compelled to abdicate, is in Austria.

NEW YORK, 21ST FEBRUARY.

President Johnson has declared the Freedmen's Bureau Bill unconstitutional and unnecessary, and the Chamber and the Senate have confirmed the veto.

The Fenians are holding a Congress at Petersburg.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH, 6-30 P.M.

Manchester market firm, but prices unchanged. Consols 86⅝.

The Secretary of State for War has announced that the European force in India is to be reduced by 5,000 men.

There is a great demand for Great Indian Peninsula Railway shares. One hundred shares selling at 109.

The following appointments are officially announced:—Mr. Justice Couch to be Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Sargent a Judge, of the High Court of Bombay; Mr. William Mackdee (? Markby) to be a Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; and Mr. Charles Collett, of the Civil Service, to be a Judge of the High Court of Madras.

LONDON, 2ND MARCH.

Fair Dhollera 15¾d.; fair demand.
Bengal Cotton 12½d. to 12¼d.
Fair Western 14½d.
Stock 400,000 bales.
Manchester good demand.
7lb. Shirtings 14s. 6d.
No. 40 Twist 2s. 1d. to 2s. 2d.
Bar Silver 5s. 0¾d. per ounce.
Exchange:—
On Calcutta, 1s. 11¾d. to 1s. 11⅞d.
" Madras, 1s. 11⅝d. to 1s. 11¾d.
" Bombay, 1s. 11¾d. to 2s.
Government of India Paper:—
Four per cent. 88 to 88½.
Five 102 to 102¼.
Five-and-a-half 108 to 109.
Consols 87¾, market dull.

The rumoured resignation of Earl Russell is contradicted.

The Ministry have promised to bring in their new Reform Bill on the 12th instant.

Government has seized some steamers and iron-clads that were being built and fitted up at London, which were intended both for Chili and Spain.

Intelligence from Jamaica states that Governor Eyre agrees to an examination before the Commission sent out from England.

The Spaniards are concentrating their naval forces at Valparaiso.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

MUSSERDOM, 12th March.

H. M. steamer *Octavia* and *Highflyere* anchored.

MADRAS, 12th March.

Mail steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

WE understand that the Chief Justice will return from his tour in the North West Provinces on or before the 20th instant.

IN our notice on Saturday last of the consecration of the new church at Matheran, it was called inadvertently St. Thomas' Church, instead of St. Paul's.

YESTERDAY, at the Mazagon Police Court, a Parsee, named Cowasjee Eduljee, was fined twenty-five rupees, for selling liquor without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Joint Stock Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, the resolutions passed at the previous meeting, with reference to the winding up of the Company, were confirmed.

WE learn from the *Purja Bheelasee*, a weekly vernacular newspaper published at Ahmedabad, that the Chief of Bhownuggur, as a mark of his esteem and friendship, has presented to his Agent in Bombay, a Parsee gentleman, a purse of Rs. 25,000.

THE ALLEGED CRIMINAL TRESPASS CASE.—This case, which had been slowly dragging its length in the Mazagon Police Court for the past two months, in which some of the members of the firm of Fazul Essa Mahomed and Co., and Mr. Macfarlane, solicitor, were the alleged transgressors, was yesterday withdrawn by the prosecutor, Shapoorjee Hosungjee.

IT is with regret we notice the death at Poona, on Friday the 9th instant, of Mr. W. P. Maidment. The late Mr. Maidment was respected by a number of friends, and was well known in Bombay and elsewhere as the Master of the Sailors' Home. He was also for years connected with the Indo-British Institution and the Trinity Chapel.

OUR *Overland Summary* (56 columns) is now ready for delivery. It contains all the local and general intelligence of the fortnight, and specially written market and freight reports. The *Bombay Price Current* will be published at noon to-day, and will give the latest and most accurate intelligence, specially prepared for this publication, of the Bombay Exchange, Imports and Exports, and Freight Markets.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 11th and 6 P. M. of the 12th March: max. 2 hours 58 minutes; min. 10 hours 53 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 6th, and the United Kingdom 8th March. Oldest dates from United Kingdom, 6th, and 7th.

J. F. HORE, Esq, First Judge of the Small Cause Court, yesterday delivered judgment in the case of "Whatley vs Pallonjee." The document arrived too late for insertion in this day's issue, but will be given in extenso to-morrow. The substance of it is that in cases of theft from an hotel, such as the one under review, the proprietor is liable for the restoration of the goods stolen or to pay the value thereof. The verdict in this case, therefore, is for the amount claimed, namely, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 51 costs.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment on the Band Stand, Colaba, this evening:—

Quick March......	"Faust"	Godfrey.
Overture	"Giralda"	Adam.
Aria................	"La Fidanzata del Marinajo"	Ricci.
Waltz..............	"Marguerite"	Godfrey.
Selection	"La Juive"	Aaleny.
Galop..............	"Troopers"	Waterson.

FOR the past year or two European destitution has been gradually on the increase in Bombay. At the present time there is hardly a street without a number of European "loafers" hanging about. However, the matter has at last been firmly grappled with by Major Henderson, the Acting Commissioner of Police, who has adopted measures that will ultimately not only prove beneficial to the wretched sufferers or impostors themselves, but likewise rid Bombay of an eyesore that must be painful to every respectable European to behold.

MAILS will be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain, and the Continent by the B. & B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna*, which will leave this on the 20th instant, and will probably reach Aden in time for the Calcutta mail steamer. The letter boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 2 P. M., and the letters will be liable to the following rates of postage; *For Aden*—Indian rates. *For Egypt*—British rates at 8 annas per ½ ounce. *For England and the Continent*—The usual steam postage rates. Registered letters will be received up to 1 P. M.

WE have received the sixth Report of the Society of St. Vincent De Paul, a society which from the unsectarian nature of its charitable operations deserves the well-wishes of all classes. Although in connection with the Roman Catholic Church it is by no means a religious society, its object being to alleviate physical suffering, and to relieve the well deserving poor. We read in the report that "proselytising on the part of the visitors is absolutely forbidden. The bulk of the Society's operations will probably be devoted to assisting the poorest members of the Portuguese community, to whom its charitable attentions must oftentimes be a great blessing. During the last half of 1865, no fewer than 360 persons had received relief, and when the report was drawn up 248 recipients were on the rolls, among whom were several of the native, or as the reports calls them the "pagan" poor. The distributions consisted of bread, rice, curry-stuff, oil, firewood, &c., and medicine and medical attendance were also provided. Donations may be sent to Mr. DeGa, the Secretary of the Society, or such as may be left at our own office will be forwarded to him.

THE following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Malta*, Captain Hyde, to Aden and Suez:—

For Aden.

Lieutenant Boileau. Mrs. Ross.

For Suez.

Mr. W. S. Bramlay.	Mrs. Daly and child.
Major and Mrs. Battye.	Mrs. Smith and 2 children.
Mr. H. Schneiwind.	Mr. Collier.
Mr. Owen.	Lieut. Davis.
Major L. C. Law.	Major Stileman.

Lieut. Col. de Winton.

For Marseilles.

Mr. J. S. Campbell.	Mr. C. Markham.
A Gentleman and 2 children.	Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee.
Mrs. Ballard and 4 children.	Mr. S. Chapman.
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Penney and child.	Major Hyde, R. E.
	Dr. J. C. Campbell.
Mr. Angus.	Mr. Woodhouse.
Miss Campbell.	Mrs. Hawson.
Mr. W. H. Kerr.	Lieut. Oldham.
Mr. Watson.	Major and Mrs. Roome and two children.
Mr. E. Lewis.	
Mr. Cook.	Dr. Bell.
Mr. and Mrs. Linton.	Lieut. Wood.
Mr. Thorn.	Captain and Mrs. Johnson and child.
Captain Tanner.	
Mr. G. A. Boswell.	Mr. H. M. Ferrers.
Lieut. H. J. Harris.	Lieut. Currie.
Mr. Hope.	Captain Naylor.
Lieut. G. B. Farrington.	Mr. Ferguson.
Major M. K. Haig.	Mrs. Gell and child.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller.

For Malta.—Mr. G.W. White.

For Southampton.

Mrs. Eden and friend.	Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and 2 children.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Battye and two children.	Rev. R. & Mrs. Montgomery.
Mr. Lownds and 3 children.	Dr. Ross and child.
Mrs. Rogers and 2 children.	Miss Birdwood.
Mrs. Smith and 2 children.	Mr. S. James.
Mrs. Sanders.	Capt. Keays and 3 children.
Captain and Mrs. Finlay.	Mrs. McFillan.
Mr. McDowell.	Mrs. Aspinwall.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Craig and 3 children.	Mr. Greig and 2 children.
	Mrs. James.
Mr. D. Sadler.	Mrs. Cooper and 2 children.
Mr. Maxwell.	Mr. and Mrs. J.T. Whittaker.
Dr. Yule.	Miss Ashe.
Mr. King.	Mr. M. Johnstone.
Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee.	Captain Vaughan and child.
Mr. Cheschyre.	Mr. T. Guntrap.
Mr. Scanlon.	

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

LATITUDE 18° 53' 30" North; Longitude 4h. 51m. 16s. East. Height of Barometer above the Sea, 37 feet.

1866. Date.	Mean Daily values, derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32° Fahr.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet Bulb Thermometer.	Dew point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10 parts).	Maximum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M. on following day.	Minimum Temperature of the Air, read at 9½ A. M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	inches	°	°	°			°	°		Miles.
Mar. 5th...	29.840	77.9	73.9	72.3	0.836	1.6	84.0	72.0	E.; N. E.; N. W.; W. S. W.	...
" 6th...	.832	77.0	73.2	70.1	.738	2.3	83.5	72.5	W.; N. W.	...
" 7th...	.864	77.3	71.8	69.5	.774	0.4	82.7	71.5	W.; N. W.	164.5
" 8th...	.893	76.5	70.7	68.0	.758	0.0	82.3	71.0	W.; N. E.; N. W.	181.8
" 9th...	.901	76.0	70.8	68.4	.778	0.3	80.5	70.0	W.; N. W.	207.5
" 10th...	.853	76.6	70.9	68.0	.695	2.0	83.0	71.0	N. W.; N.; W.; N. W.	174.1

THE MURDER IN COOMBERWADDY.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at 11 A. M., at the Coroner's office in Dhobie Talao, when the jury empannelled on Friday last again assembled, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of Richard Colliss.

There was only one further native witness examined on this occasion, whose testimony went to show that he was aware of Colliss' having been in Balancore's house for three or four days previous to his death. That on the evening the murder was committed he observed, about 5 P. M., the doors and windows of Balancore's rooms closed, which, he said, was rather an unusual circumstance. This he saw from the place where he resided, and which was immediately opposite Balancore's rooms across the road. Shortly after having observed the closed doors, Balancore came down and informed him that a *sahib* was lying dead in his room, on which he went upstairs into the room inhabited by Balancore and his wife. He found the door closed but not bolted either within or without, and on pushing it open he discovered a European reclining in a chair quite dead. He made no further observation, but came downstairs, and then accompanied Balancore to Inspector Dadson; but could not say what passed between the inspector and Balancore, as he remained standing outside at the gate whilst Balancore alone went in and had an interview with the inspector. On Balancore coming out he said that it was necessary to go to Inspector Raymond, but knowing full well that the district in which Balancore resided was not under the supervision of Inspector Raymond, he consequently toook Balancore to the Duncan Road Chowkey and acquainted the havildar of the circumstance of a sahib being found dead in Balancore's room, on which the havildar took Balancore back to Inspector Dadson. That previous to Balancore going to the havildar he went into a liquor shop and partook of some drink, and at this time he appeared to be about half intoxicated.

Nothing further was elicited before the Coroner than the identification, by Superintendent Tighe, of the C Division, of the clothes worn by Balancore when arrested, and those in which the dead man was clothed after the discovery of the murder by the police. These clothes are more or less stained with blood, and the front part of the red flannel shirt found on Colliss was torn almost into shreds.

This closed the entire evidence taken before the Coroner, and the jury after a lengthy deliberation returned a verdict of "Culpable homicide amounting to murder against Charles Balancore and his wife Mary Balancore."

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

THIS was the last day of the meeting, and was, so far as attendance went, certainly the best day at the Butts.

After some little difficulty a sufficient number of entries were made for the first match.

1st Prize.—THE PRIZEMEN'S CUP, value £15, given by some of the prizemen of the Association. To be shot for only by members of the Association who are not winners of prizes. Unless six entrances are registered this cup will be withheld. Any rifle and in any position. Three shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance Rs. 10.

The following is the score:—

1st Distance.

Names.	600 yards. 1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.
Mr. R. Clark	2	1	1	4	3	7
" G. Gahagan	0	1	0	1	1	2
" H. Gamble	2	2	1	5	3	8
" H. Wilson...	0	0	0	...	...	...
" A. Mitchell	0	0	1	1	1	2
" J. C. Comyn	1	1	3	5	3	8

2nd Distance.

Names.	800 Yards. 1	2	3	Points.	Hits.	Marks.	Prevs. Score.	Total.
Mr. R. Clark	0	0	1	1	1	2	7	9
" G. Gahagan	1	0	1	2	2	4	2	6
" H. Gamble	0	1	2	3	2	5	8	13
" H. Wilson*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" A. Mitchell	2	1	0	3	2	5	2	7
" C. J. Comyn	1	0	1	2	2	4	8	12

* Withdrawn.

Mr. Gamble having scored 13 points at the two distances won the Cup.

For the next match there were 11 entries.

2nd Prize.—"A SWEEPSTAKES" of 3 gold mohurs from the Fund—and Rs. 10 entrance for "all comers," Five shots at 100 yards with any rifle, standing.

Names.	100 yards. 1	2	3	4	5	Points.	Hits.	Marks.
Mr. D. Maclean	2	2	2	2	2	10	5	15
" A. Weatherhead	1	1	1	1	1	5	5	10
" W. Thomson	0	1	2	2	1	6	4	10
" W. A. Baker	1	2	1	1	3	8	5	13
Capt. Laughton	2	2	2	2	2	10	5	15
Mr. H. D. Dod...	2	2	1	3	3	11	5	16
" R. Clark	3	1	2	1	2	9	5	14
" H. Wilson	2	3	3	2	2	12	5	17
" C. J. Comyn	2	2	2	1	1	8	5	13
" A. Mitchell	2	1	1	1	1	6	5	11
" J. Birdwood	1	2	2	3	2	10	5	15

Mr. Wilson having scored 17 points won the Sweepstakes. Mr. Maclean and Mr. Birdwood shot again for the second place, when the former made 10 points and the latter 8.

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH MARCH.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF A COPPER POT.—Ramlal Sewlal was charged with stealing a copper pot, worth Rs. 6, the property of Pascoal Seedee. Yesterday, at noon, the prosecutor left the pot in his veranda and went into his house to fetch another. When he came out, it was missing, and he therefore went into the street to look out. Meanwhile, a policeman saw the prisoner running away with the pot and apprehended him. The policeman was in search of the owner, when the prosecutor came up and recognised the pot as his property.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to receive ten stripes upon his person.

RECEPTACLE FOR PURLOINED CLOTHES.—Husson Essub, a wretched-looking Mehom, was charged with stealing several articles of wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 20, the property of Mr. John Fragozo, a law agent. Last night the property in question were left in a box in the prosecutor's house at Calbadevi; but on rising in the morning, he found that the box had been opened and his clothes abstracted. He enquired of his servants, who seemed to know nothing about the matter, and he thereupon went to a place near Lohar-chawl known by the significant name of "the thieving bazaar," and waited there till nearly 8 o'clock, when he saw the prisoner with a bundle of clothes. The prosecutor went up to him and questioned him as to what he had got. He said nothing, upon which the prosecutor found reason to suspect something; and apprehended him. The prisoner tried to escape; a struggle ensued; the prosecutor caught hold of the bundle but the prisoner ran away. He was pursued and taken into custody. On opening the bundle the prosecutor recognised some of his missing articles.

The prisoner, in his defence, said this was a false charge, that the prosecutor asked him to buy the clothes, and that, upon his declining to come to a bargain with him, he preferred this false accusation against him.

His Worship adjudged the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the House of Correction.

ASSAULT.—James Clarke and Murdoch McGregor, seamen of the ship *Edith*, were charged with assaulting James Dunn, chief officer of the ship. About half past 6 o'clock on Saturday evening last, while the captain was taking his tea in the cabin, the first defendant went to the cabin door, and, in answer to the chief officer, who was near, he said he wanted his discharge. The chief officer told him to apply for it the next day upon which the defendant created a disturbance [illegible] abused him. The complainant took him by [illegible] and was about to remove him from the place [illegible] arm called the second defendant to his assistance, [illegible], when he asked him to pick his (the complainant's) [illegible], and coolly second defendant went up and [illegible] eyes out. The severe blow on the nose with [illegible] gave complainant a [illegible] in his hand, which caused it to [illegible] the weapon that was [illegible]dant then struck him severe[illegible] bleed. The first defendant Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Go[illegible] al blows. The captain, officer, who were with [illegible] on, the latter a custom house complainant and the [illegible], interfered and separated the

The defendants [illegible] defendants. the chief officer [illegible] stated that they were first struck by in defence, [illegible], and that they struck him afterwards

The evidence clearly established the charge; and His Worship sentenced the defendants to be kept to hard labour in the House of Correction for three weeks each.

James Clarke, the first defendant, was also charged with assaulting Paul Fitz Cairbony, a seaman of the *Edith.* The complainant said the defendant struck him without any cause, and when he wanted to know the reason why, he received another blow. The defendant was found guilty on this charge, and fined Rs. 10.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—Pestonjee Rustomjee, Framjee Sorabjee, and Bomanjee Shapoorjee, were charged with disorderly behaviour in Todd Street, in the Fort.

Mr. Barton appeared for the first and second defendants.

A native policeman stated that, about 9 o'clock last night, he saw the three defendants struggling in Todd Street: the third went up and caught hold of the other two and pushed them.

The witness afterwards corrected himself by saying that he merely saw the three persons struggling.

Mr. Barton said the real fact was, that the third defendant insulted a Parsee lady, who was passing in Todd Street on Saturday night; and that, seeing him follow her, the first two defendants remonstrated with him. Third defendant, who was one of the old gang of "talimwallas," turned upon them and assaulted them severely. Mr. Barton suggested all the defendants being bound over to keep the peace towards each other; but the third defendant urged that he was assaulted by seven persons on the night in question, and that he had four witnesses to prove the assault.

His Worship suggested that the parties should summon each other, and that the charges would be heard at the same time.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.—Coostna Essoo was charged with having in his possession a number of articles of wearing apparel, which might be reasonably suspected to have been stolen. About 11 o'clock last night, a policeman saw the prisoner on the Esplanade coming from the direction of the Fort, with a nice coat upon his person and a bundle of clothes under his arm,

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He said he had gone to see a "tumasha" and was going to the railway station. Afterwards he said he was going home. The sepoy, knowing him to be a damaged character and had been flogged once before, took him to the European constable; and, upon enquiry, one blanket was found to belong to the European General Hospital, the name of which was upon it.

The prisoner had nothing to say in his defence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—12TH MARCH.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

GAMBLING.—Hoossein Husson, Jeeva Vallee, and Cassum Hoossein, were respectively placed at the bar, charged with having been found gambling in Duncan Road with dice and money.

His Worship convicted the prisoners and fined each five rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Monday, 12th March 1866.

(BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

W. A. Hurst vs. J. Watson.

Mr. White, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Messrs. C. E. and F. Stanger Leathes, for the plaintiff; Mr. Anstey, instructed personally by his client, for the defendant.

This case was resumed to-day, when Mr. Anstey addressed the Court on behalf of the defendant, and then proceeded to call witnesses for the defence

Mr. Crawford, solicitor, was called for the defendant. He stated that he had a conversation with Mr. Watson about the sale of a piece of land he had purchased on the Esplanade of Government. He knew that the Bombay Club were the only parties who bid against him after the price got as high as 90 rupees the square yard. At the time of this first interview, about the 27th February, with the defendant, witness made a suggestion to him in reference to the purchase of the land by the Club. Defendant was understood to say that he would be willing to sell the land if he could make a handsome profit out of the transaction, and asked witness if he would make him an offer. On a subsequent occasion Mr. Watson spoke to him again on the subject and asked him if he was prepared to give him an offer. He was not aware whether Mr. Lewis, the manager to Watson and Co., was present at that time or not. Witness was under the impression that Mr. Watson wished to get rid of the contract that had been made with Government relative to the purchase of the land, if he would do so without loss.

Mr. John Watson, the defendant in the suit, was then called. He said that he left Bombay for England in January 1864 and did not return until November following. During that time Mr. Lewis managed his business, and in his absence purchased a piece of land on the Esplanade. Soon after his (defendant's) return he was anxious to get rid of it. On the 1st or 2nd January last year, he saw the plaintiff, when he mentioned to him his desire to dispose of the land. His reason for wishing to dispose of it was, that the purchase money had come to so much that it exhausted the fund set apart for building. According to the conditions on which he had purchased, he was bound to build within three years and at that time six months of that period had elapsed. Nothing was at that time said about the price wanted, but he mentioned to plaintiff what it had cost him. Mr. Hurst did not come to him specially about that business, but as he was in the shop, he was asked if he could dispose of it, and defendant told him that he would give him half the profit realized on the sale. Plaintiff came again on the 6th January and said that he had an offer for the land and wished defendant to sign an agreement and thereupon produced a paper already drawn up. Defendant did not on any occasion impose any particular price. On the 27th February plaintiff came again and said that he had asked Rs. 150 per yard as a minimum price for the land. Defendant told him that he was afraid that he would not sell it at so high a price. He came again on a subsequent occasion and then informed defendant that the parties had objected to the price as being too high and that they had been offered another site on the Esplanade by Government at Rs. 80 per yard. Witness then told plaintiff that he had been asking too high a price. On the 13th February defendant wrote a letter to Mr. Hurst saying that he would only give him another week to dispose of the land as he intended leaving for England on the 29th March following and wished to take with him the plans for building if the land was not disposed of. No reply was received to that letter from the plaintiff himself; but a letter was received from Messrs. Leathes, solicitors, stating that no such communication had been received by their client, the plaintiff. Defendant wrote the letter in question himself and sent it by one of his own sepoys. When the week had expired defendant called personally upon the plaintiff in reference to this letter, when he admitted he had received it.

Defendant was then cross-examined by Mr. White in regard to the letter—He said that he asked plaintiff if he had received the letter, and explained why it had been written.

Re-examined by Mr. Anstey—On this occasion the contents of the letter were referred to by him (defendant) when plaintiff was told that unless the land were sold immediately he would have no time to get the deeds prepared before he left for England, and that he would like the land sold, and for that purpose gave him seven days to get an offer for the same, before he concluded an agreement with the architect.

Mr. Anstey here observed that he presumed that he might now ask the defendant, what were the contents of the letter.

Mr. White objected.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Defendant said as well as he could remember the contents of the letter of the 13th February were, that he should be obliged to take the business out of the hands of the plaintiff at the end of a week from that time, and also that he had settled with an architect about the plans, as he wished to take them with him to England. At the end of the week he went to plaintiff's office again, when he was told that he (Mr. Hurst) had been trying to get up a company and asked him to wait a few days more. Defendant did so. But hearing nothing in the meantime from the plaintiff, wrote to him again on the 23rd, but received no answer to that letter. Plaintiff, however, came to him on the 27th, and asked, if he would accept an offer with Rs. 20,000 down and the remainder in six months from that date. At the same time he wished defendant to write a letter at his dictation to show to the parties. He thereupon wrote to the effect that part of the money Rs. 20,000 was to be paid down at once and the remainder in six months. (The paper was here produced). Some discussion then ensued between them, defendant did not consider that Rs. 20,000 down was sufficient when it was suggested by the plaintiff that the parties might be induced to pay down Rs. 40,000 instead if it was insisted upon. Witness, however, declined to complete the writing, as he did not wish to put the business in the plaintiff's hands again, and told him that he could bring the party to him, as he could not depend upon it being a *bona fide* offer: but that he would accept it if it was so. No other offer was ever afterwards made by the plaintiff. Saw him again, when he said that he had made the offer and that it had been refused by defendant, and that he should therefore claim of him half the money, as he considered that he had bought it himself. Defendant thereupon told him that he had never made the offer to him, and asked him who the parties were from whom he had brought the offer. Plaintiff replied that a broker was not obliged to give the names of his principals. He then went away. The second occasion of Mr. Crawford seeing him on the subject was the 2nd March 1865. When he (defendant) said that the Bombay Club were the last bidders at the sale, would they now take it off his hands at the price he paid for it. Something was said about the purchase money, which he (defendant) had paid to Government for the land. Nothing, however, resulted from this conversation. Witness would have been glad at any time to have disposed of the property, up to March last year, if he could only have got as much as he paid. The plans for building were now all prepared and some portion of the materials on the ground, but he had not yet commenced to build in consequence (as we understood) of some difficulties he had with the Architectural Committee. When plaintiff told him that he was about getting up a company, he said that Mr. Hastings had drawn up some sketches, but he did not enter into any particulars about the project.

Mr. White then cross-examined defendant at some length, when he said that he had since laid by some money for carrying on the building, but had not yet got enough. That he would have been glad to have sold the land up to March 1865 if he could have got enough to clear what it had cost him. No one, with the exception of Mr. Green, Mr. Crawford, and the plaintiff had ever entered into any negociation with him about the sale of the land. Mr. Gascoigne was the architect whom he had employed.

Mr. Lewis, manager to the defendant, was then examined, but his evidence threw no light on the affair. Some other witnesses were called, but they did not answer to their names. The Court then rose, when it was understood that the case would be resumed after the hearing of the short cause cases to-day (Tuesday).

CORRESPONDENCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS THE BUILDING OF THE PARELL CONVENT SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In an advertisement which appears in your paper of to-day's date with the above heading, I observe, amongst the alleged subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions, A. C. H. Cleveland, Esq.

As I am the only solicitor in Bombay of the name of Cleveland, I shall be obliged by your allowing me to inform the collectors of the subscriptions through your journal that I have never authorized my name to be placed on the list of subscribers.

HENRY CLEVELAND.

Bombay, 12th March.

MODERN SHIP-BUILDING.

To the Editor of the Englishman.

SIR,—Having turned up an old letter addressed to the Editor of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* on the subject of modern ships, I take the liberty of handing it to you with a few remarks on the loss of the steam ship *London*.

Each succeeding disaster, attended with loss of life, whether upon our shores or on the ocean, gives rise to sympathy, so wide and so deep in its influence, as to call forth inquiry, and to suggest to practical minds, especially, thoughts and problems bearing upon the past and present, as to how so many, year after year, go to their rest, whilst breasting the elements—which Science, Boards of Trade, and Chambers of Commerce have so long kept before them, in connection with shipping interest, and over-sea traffic. Surely, when we are so painfully reminded that all which has yet been done to mitigate such heart-rending tales as that set before us by the survivors of the *London* avails so little, there must be still remaining some serious evil to be dealt with.

Some wide famed men in engineering, and official heads, concur in the necessity of more fastenings and heavier metal in iron ships, whilst in wooden ones they persist in an ordeal, whilst ships are in the hands of shipbuilders and surveyors, which in effect, and in plain English, too, often start the planks from the frames, and weaken the holding power of the fastenings, by a system of *violent caulking* of seams and butts, which is tantamount to so wedging up the whole structure, as to prepare it to leak from stem to stern, when overtaken by hard gales and high seas.

It is evident the *London* did not founder from mechanical defect, but because of her inability to rise over *high-topping* seas (topping the more frequently and higher, because *she was there to impede* the progress of the weight of water impelled by the force of the gale.) Had any one of that ship's boats been floating near, or an ordinary collier not too deeply laden, hove to with some small sail, to afford some degree of stability, they would have drifted broadside on away from every rising sea, and thus yielding, as it were, to the threatening elements, pass over them in perfect security. The longer and deeper in the water a floating body is constructed, the greater danger there must be of foundering in really severe weather; in other words, the longer a ship is built in proportion to her beam, the greater is the danger of shipping heavy seas when hove to.

Does it require any other than a practical head to see, that a floating body may be constructed so long as to become almost driftless in the heaviest gale, a mere ocean *break-water* to induce every rising sea to lash upon the deck and to fill the hold from hatchways and other openings as soon as she falls off, and brings the wind and sea upon the beam. This was the position of the unfortunate *London* the other day, and the same fate befell three new steamers within ten days of each other, in and near the British Channel in the winter of 1864, about the time I wrote the enclosed letter.

Should you think these remarks worth your time and space, you will favour me by publishing them.

R. SAUNDERS.

To the Editor of the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

SIR,—Your leader of Saturday last, advocating Harbours of Refuge, and pointing to the late sad disasters on the North Coast, will surely promote some public action to mitigate, as far as may be practicable, such painful records as every winter brings round.

With your broad and liberal advocacy of Maritime questions, I venture, as an old sailor, to offer a few remarks on the great natural difficulty which has to be overcome in establishing such asylums. Wherever a coast is bound by sandbanks and shallow water, extending miles off shore, as is the case on the North Coast, any channel made by dredging out sand or mud must, in a short time, fill up, and to build sea walls with no better foundation would result in failure, but where the coast is bold much may be done by excavation. In dealing with this question—viz., loss of life and property at sea—we shall do well to look to causes and effects. Competition in the hurry to get rich has brought about new ships with proportions favourable to speed and capacity, and as long as they are well insured and no very severe weather is encountered, particularly in narrow navigation, they are found to be profitable to their owners, but I question very much whether our modern very long ships are either easily managed when deeply laden, or are found to be lively seaboats. As soon as the gale is at its height, and the sea lashing upon the broadside, when neither steam nor canvas avail to keep them in position to bow the sea, danger is at hand. The longer the ship, and the deeper in the water, so much the worse, because the resisting body does not drift or feel the momentum of the sea just towering to lash upon her. A smaller body would, with life as it were, feel the coming surge, drift with it, and rise over its summit. Another drawback to very long ships is the navigating them into port during high seas and hard gales, provided the port is to leeward and the entrance contracted. As long as the sea can be kept nearly astern all will be well, but with a heavy beam quarterly or bow sea, the rudder, relied upon for its general effect, is overmatched by a body of water hitting with greater force than it is capable to counteract. Here the ship is thrown out of her course, and, before the helm has brought her sufficiently back again, she may be on the shoals bounding the channel. That long ships are the fastest and most profitable in fine or ordinary weather there can be no question, but when deeply laden in really severe weather, and in narrow water, they become dangerous and unmanageable. If long steamers (some eight or nine times their beam), now navigating our shores, are allowed to load so unsafely deep, and they get into heavy weather, we must expect to hear of more disasters.

London, Nov. 30. R. SAUNDERS.

INDIAN NEWS–LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

BELGAUM, MARCH.

THE heat here through the day is far from agreeable, but no doubt Bombay is three times as bad. Mr. Hyndes has carried his case to Dharwar for damages in a civil suit, but, as he failed before an English Judge here, it is hardly to be expected that he will be successful before a native. However, if he can afford it, he may ultimately refer it to the High Court in Bombay.

The native population have been greatly excited by the suicide of a man in the gaum. The Hoolee holidays were, apparently, too much for him, so, having sent forth all his family to enjoy the last delicious festivities, he got on a beam and quietly hanged himself. There is much sickness flying about, especially billiousness, for which the station is generally famous. A cattle disease has been sweeping off a large number of bails and cows. Most of the shikaring men are either going or gone to various shooting grounds. There is no lack of game within thirty miles of this, but the expeditions have been unsuccessful.

We regret the loss of Colonel Hackett, who has gone to the other side. Mr. Shaw, the successor of Mr. Lloyd as Judge of Dharwar, has passed through Belgaum, and is to come back in a few days after taking up his appointment.

KATTYWAR, 6TH MARCH.

I SEE in your paper of the 1st instant a letter from Rajcote, in which the writer cries out against the preposterous idea of there having been more than thirty Waghers in the Gheer when Major Keatinge cleared that district of those pests. Although, in my opinion, there were about one hundred and fifty, I should say the actual number was immaterial, as the object of the trip was not so much to capture rebels as to prevent them again getting a footing in the Gheer. If the above letter was written in the hope of depriving those engaged in the expedition of the just credit they received for the way they behaved on the occasion, its object has failed. We all know that the present warfare is regular shikar, and a mere game of hide and seek, consequently the brilliancy of success is not enhanced in proportion to the number of robbers there are to contend against; in fact the fewer the number the easier it is for them to conceal themselves, and of course more work and better stalking is required on the part of the pursuers than if the enemy were in greater force. The Waghers know as well as we do that they would have no chance in an open fight, and they take precious good care to avoid one. Your correspondent further mentions that it is time for the 23rd to be relieved by the 16th, on account of the much hardship the former regiment has had. He can know very little about the matter or he would be aware that the 16th have been knocked about in Kattywar much longer than the 23rd, the latter regiment only arriving in October last; and I can hardly fancy they are already done up after only five months detachment duty.

A short time ago a gaum a few miles from Khamballia was *looted* by a band of forty men to the extent of 40,000 kories (3½ kories go to the rupee). After sacking the village they came across some carts full of material intended for building the cavalry lines; the rebels were here in a fix. Pickaxes and shovels were no use to them on the present occasion, besides being rather heavy baggage to carry about when obliged to make forced marches, but the propensity for mischief could not be overcome. They did all in their power, which only amounted to upsetting the carts on the side of the road; at the same time casually mentioning to the ghareewallas that the fact of so little damage being done ought to be attributed more to the circumstances of the case than to any goodwill they bore towards the Sirkar. Bye the bye, I don't think I before mentioned rather an ingenious, though cruel, dodge some of these worthies practice on those who can't be persuaded by fair means to part with their hard-earned gain. The plan is simple but very effective, and consists of putting a very little gunpowder into the obstinate party's ear, and then setting it alight. The moral effect of this is even more wonderful than the physical. On the application of the match the generous impulses of an otherwise sordid nature at once gush forth; and the miser willingly hands over to the enemy. You do see, occasionally, instances of that most disinterested and charitable act—doing good for evil—even in a heathen land.

FYZABAD, 3RD MARCH.

ANOTHER of those interesting reports on another pergunnah in this most interesting district has just appeared from the pen of the author of the former ones, Mr. Carnegy. The last I noticed was on pergunnah Soorhoorpoor: the one now before me is on pergunnah Manjhowra; and, as almost every village in the district of Ajoodhya has a historical or mythological interest attached to it, a brief summary of this paper will, I trust, not be unacceptable to your readers.

It is said that during the Bhur period, before noticed, there were two brothers of that race, named Bundunpal and Ruchpal, who, it is believed, acknowledged, and paid tribute to, the Emperors of Delhi. The former of these brothers ruled over a territory which he named after himself, pergunnah Bundunghur. When the supremacy of the Bhurs in these parts began to languish, some 500 years ago; an officer of the Delhi court, named Synd Manjey, was deputed to the charge of this part of the country. After completely suppressing the Bhurs, and establishing his authority, he founded the town of Manjhowra, to which he gave his own name, changing the name of the pergunnah to that also.

This pergunnah, for some generations before our rule, was known to contain 351 villages; in the last summary settlement these villages were recorded as 303 in number, and under the present settlement and demarcation operations they have been finally arranged as 164 villages.

The pergunnah is intersected by the small unnavigable rivers, Murha and Biswee, which, having their rise to the westward, beyond its limits, and running eastwards, unite at the village of Baizhoor, which stands on the borders of this pergunnah and Akberpore. The river thus formed at this spot, called Dhoteh, or place of confluence, where it is always fordable except in the rains, thenceforward takes the name of Tonsa or Tonse, in which stands the station of Azimghur,—a river which is hallowed by the associations in connection with Ramchunder. Traces of the Bhur race, which has long been almost extinct in the pergunnah, are still to be seen in certain villages, where mounds and masonry debris are all that are left to mark their former strongholds.

After the disappearance of the Bhurs the lands of the pergunnah appear to have been divided between two influential families of, (1) Tewarry Brahmins, and (2) Raotar Rajpoots, who are said to trace back their ancestry to the Bhur period. The possessions of the Brahmin family were restricted to tuppas or divisions Sekunderpore and Haveley, and for this reason these tuppas were commonly known by the name of "Turruf Bumnowtee," while the other two tuppas, Asgonwah and Moostuffabad, from being in the hands of the Raotars, were known as "Turruf Raotar." The traditions of these two families, as related by themselves, are as follow:—

THE TEWARRIES.

Roodaoo Tewarry is said to have been a native of the Goruckpore district (Surwar), who, about 600 years ago, was proceeding on a bathing pilgrimage to Allahabad. During his journey he rested at the village of Chundapore, where there resided Bhawun Pandy, an influential agent of the Bhurs, of whom mention has been made in the report on pergunnah Aldemow. The traveller was reported to be an accomplished astrologer, and he was therefore employed to tell the fortune of the Pandy, which in effect was that he would be struck down by lightning, unless he avoided this fate by undergoing a course of severe religious exercises. Tests having been successfully applied to the astrologer's veracity, his advice was followed by the happiest results, and for this good service, in having turned the tide of the Pandy's destiny, lands were assigned to the Tewarry in rent-free tenure, and he then founded and lived in the village of Roodaoopore, giving to it his own name, which it to this day bears. Subsequently to these proceedings, when the Bhurs began to decline, Roodaoo and his descendants adopted the then rising cause of the Mahomedans, and by their favour made considerable acquisitions in territory. He had six sons; two of these died early, but of the other four there are offspring to this day. According to the oldest records now existing, which are for A. D. 1790, the family held in that year eight estates, consisting of 60 villages. These Brahmins have, however, gradually lost power since 1809, when their possessions began to be absorbed by other more powerful clans. At annexation they had no proprietary status at all in the pergunnah.

THE RAOTARS.

There is a bar sinister on the escutcheon of this family. The name of the common ancestor, a Brahmin, who is said to have come from Goruckpore 600 years ago, and settled in a village of pergunnah Sooltanpore, it is pretended is not known; and it is affirmed that a descendant of this person, whose name is also unknown, settled in the village of Janah in pergunnah Puchumrath, which soon expanded into a property of fifteen villages. This individual is said to have encountered on the road the procession of an Aheer, who was conveying home his bride, and to have forcibly appropriated to himself the latter, by whom he had a son, to whom was given the name of Deopal Sing, and whereas influential Aheers are not unusually honoured with the distinctive title of *Rawut*, therefore the offspring of this Brahmin father and Aheer mother took to themselves the name of Raotar Rajpoots, and they are now so far admitted into the orthodox Chattree families that their daughters are accepted in marriage by the sons of the latter.

The talookdar of this pergunnah, Baboo Jydut Sing, is of the Burhgotee tribe, a younger branch of the Karwar family, which, in common with the Rajkomars, is descended from Raja Burrear Sing Chowhan, who is said to have settled in these parts about the year 1248. Burrear Sing was in high favour with the famous Nazim Raja Durshun Sing, and he lost no opportunity of increasing his power and possessions through that official's consideration and influence. We read in Sleeman's journal of his being sent by the Nazim to attack the then rising Gurgbunsee clan under their notorious chief Nehal Sing, and in the fight that followed the latter was slain. Burrear Sing was, however, frequently called to account for not paying his revenue, and between the years 1812 and 1835 his stronghold was on five different occasions besieged by the authorities, and resisted for periods ranging from seven to twenty-two days. Terms were always eventually made. Besides the occasion alluded to, when Nehal Sing was killed, the retainers of the Baboo love to dwell on the prowess exhibited by his gathering, when, with the aid of Oodez Sing of Meopore, they fought and vanquished Raja Roostum Sah, of Dera, for the proprietorship of the village of Hechoopore and others, alluded to in my former letters.

There is a peculiarity of tenure in this family, under which the principal property, the Karwar raj, descends undivided to the next heir, according to the law of primogeniture, while the lands of the junior branches are subject to subdivision amongst the heirs. Under this rule, when Baboo Burrear Sing died, his property was divided between his two sons, the elder of whom is now the talookdar. "I have a high opinion," says Mr. Carnegy, "of Baboo Jydut Sing, who is much esteemed by his countrymen for his justice and uprightness; and he is readily accepted by them as a referee for the settlement of disputes. He is one of the few men of his class who lives within his income, and pays his revenue with punctuality. He is much appreciated as a landlord and he has more idea of spending his money usefully than men of his class generally have. For instance, he has made an excellent raised and metalled road to connect his residence with the Government road two miles off, and a large rough pile-bridge over the Mujwee, which last is really a considerable work to have been undertaken by him. It is the only bridge over this river within a space of 30 miles. I was surprised to find in his garden a walnut and a fir tree, brought from Budreenath by him ten years ago; besides many good fruit trees brought from Benares, Lucknow, and other distant places. It is so rare to see these gentlemen taking an interest in so rational an amusement as gardening, that my visit to Bhitee (the residence of the talookdar) really afforded me much pleasure."

Under the head of "Shrines and Fairs" we have some curious information. It is affirmed that some 600 years ago, when this place (Bhitee) was under jungle, an image or representation of the idol Mahadeo was discovered here, and on the 13th of every *Phagoan*, which day is known as the *Sewrat*, or anniversary of Mahadeo's marriage, a fair is held here, to which the villagers, to the number of 5,000, inhabiting the country within sixteen miles, annually resort for the day. Allusion has already been made to the shrine of Dhoteh, the place of junction between the rivers Murha and Biswee. On the 30th of *Aghun* a fair is annually held here. "Here stands a small earthen mound in the water, which is sanctified as being the spot, according to local tradition, where Surwun, the revered blind hermit's son immortalized in the *Ramayan*, offered up his prayers, not long before he accidentally met his death, in a neighbouring pergunnah, at the hands of king Dasuratha, father of Rama." We are told that it is a part of the ceremony gone through while bathing at this spot to place a handful of mud in the abovementioned mound; and in this way it is kept up, or rather annually restored, for it is submerged, Mr. Carnegy says, during the rains. I shall conclude by noticing the following remarkable tradition. It is said that about 500 years ago a Brahmin of this pergunnah was in prison, under the orders of the Emperor of Delhi. The demon of the place appeared to the prisoner in a dream, and promised him his release if he would take the said demon with him, and establish him in his own country. The release was effected on these terms, and the evil spirit, in the shape of an idol of mud, was duly conveyed to the Brahmin's house. Then the latter had a second dream, in the course of which the demon desired to be placed in a certain village, and that his name might be *Sankbeer*, a village of great sanctity in this pergunnah. His wishes were obeyed, and, Mr. Carnegy says, fairs are still held to his universal fame on every Tuesday in the months of *Assar* and *Sawun*."

ALLYGHUR, 3RD MARCH.

A *fracas* of rather a novel character occurred on the platform the other day. A very quiet and harmless foreigner, by some of those strange freaks of fortune which are always unexplainable, managed to get himself united to no other but the famous Amazon who appeared last year in the Police Courts of Calcutta, charged with beating a constable, and whose feats in the Bloomer costume cannot even yet have been forgotten by the excitement-loving residents of the City of Palaces. It didn't require much to guess that such a character could not find rest and contentment with a peaceful foreigner; the consequence was certain—a mutual separation *a mensa et thoro*—each one being free to follow the pursuits of their respective natures with no molestation from the other. But the father of the lady in question was not quite pleased, I suppose, at receiving back his daughter, who he had happily fancied he had disposed of so well, and supported by the probable enactment in the Divorce Bill, that an unfortunate Hindoo will be compelled to contribute to the maintenance of an apostate partner, be that apostacy from whatever cause, he, so the story goes, called on his son-in-law to do so likewise, but the son-in-law had no idea to give any portion of his hard-earned salary towards contributing to the eccentricities of a wife whose conduct already rendered his life and happiness miserable and at stake, and so the demand was met with a refusal. This irritated his Indian papa, who glorying in his gigantic proportions, came down by train armed with a horse-whip, and without further parley and loss of words inflicted a terrible castigation on the untractable old boy. A horse-whip is at all times a very serious thing, but there was scarcely one that morning who witnessed this that did not shriek with laughter at the manoeuvres practised for the offence and defence. So much for human nature. An instant appeal was made by the aggrieved party to the police for protection, but this arm of the administration is perfectly helpless without the orders of the magistrate. Of course to the magistrate the case was reported; it was brought on, investigated, and decided against the burly father-in-law, who was fined Rs. 20 I believe for *his pains*, though, I must say, if the money was made over to the plaintiff, that it was a very poor consolation.—*Pioneer, March 7.*

BENGAL.

WE hear that peace again prevails in Thibet, the long standing disputes between the Llamas and Kajees having been amicably settled. The great grand Llama has granted to the Kajees some jagheers in Western Thibet for ever.—*Englishman, March 6.*

WE are sorry to learn that cholera has made its appearance in the metropolis, and that numbers are daily falling victims to the disease. The outbreak seems to be of a very bad type.—*Hurkaru, March 6.*

WE find that a draft of a revised table of salutes to the Native Princes and Chiefs in India has been prepared by the Indian Government and forwarded to the Political Officers throughout India, with a request that any modifications they might consider necessary may be suggested.—*Id.*

SIND.

IT gives us much pleasure in being able to announce that H. E. Sir Bartle Frere has appointed Mr. Robert Meiklejohn, M. D., Medical Superintendent to the Government Submarine Telegraph Department, *vice* Dr. Ponsonby Adair, deceased. We have no doubt the news will be received with great satisfaction by many in Kurrachee, who know Dr. Meiklejohn almost from his childhood.

We are informed that instructions, by telegram, have been received by Sir R. Honner from Bombay, to direct the Staff Officer at Hydrabad to relieve Lieutenant Ostrehan of the Executive Commissariat duties at that station, in order that the latter officer may proceed to Kurrachee and receive charge of the Commissariat Department from Captain Keays, who goes home by the next mail on twenty months' furlough.—*Scindian, March 7.*

MADRAS.

WE learn that the Malabar Abkarry Farm Case, or better known as the Amateur Arbitration Case of Calicut, in which certain startling revelations are about to be made to the public, is going to Her Majesty's Privy Council by the next steamer. The one party (Pestonjee Nesserwanjee) is the sole member of the firm of Framjee Nesserwanjee and Co. of Ootacamund, Mysore and Malabar; the other party is Dhanjibhai Maneckjee and Co. of Calicut. We also learn that the learned Advocate General (the Hon'ble John Bruce Norton), who goes home by the next steamer, has been specially engaged to pass the papers through Her Majesty's Privy Council.—*Times, March 6.*

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.—Two hundred and forty-one rank and file, inclusive of the families of the men, with nine officers, of the First King's Dragoon Guards arrived yesterday at 9 A. M., from Bangalore, had breakfast at the terminus, and were marched down to Fort St. George. The regiment is about to proceed to England; thirty-seven men, twenty women, and thirty-nine children were put on board the *Lady Melville*, at half past eleven, these numbers being the baggage guard and family. The remaining portion of the regiment is expected this morning by train, and will be embarked after having had breakfast at the station. This portion forms the first brigade of the regiment.—*Id.*

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(*From the Englishman, March 5.*)

THE Council met at Government House on Friday, the 2nd March 1866.

ARMS' ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to continue Act No. XXXI. of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said that he would state to the Council the sole amendment which the Committee proposed to make. The Act, it would be remembered, provided for two systems with respect to arms—one was in force only in certain proclaimed districts, while the other took effect all over India. Under the second system, licenses were necessary for the lawful carrying of arms; but there were certain exemptions from the necessity of taking out these licenses. It was to these exemptions that the sole amendment of the Committee applied. The original Act allowed persons to be exempted by order of the Local Government, and the word "persons" had been construed by those Governments as permitting them to exempt classes such as Europeans and Parsees. Possibly, this was going a little beyond the letter of the law. But the Committee proposed to legalize the practice by inserting the word "classes" in the last clause of the Section. The Committee also proposed to allow the exemption of districts and parts of districts, which was a concession to the opinion expressed by his hon'ble friend, Mr. Muir, when the Bill was last before the Council.

It was intended, of course, to prevent the mischief of wholly disarming parts of British India which abutted on native States, and where the inhabitants were exposed to violence and outrage from the subjects of States with a weaker administration and police than our own. Since the Bill had been brought before the public, Mr. Maine had heard or read complaints of the original Act, which contrasted rather singularly with the anticipations entertained when it was under discussion. It was said that the Act was not sufficiently stringent. Now, upon paper and as a piece of legislation, the Act was extremely severe. The only way in which its stringency could be increased, would be by withdrawing the discretion given to the local Governments, and Mr. Maine would be very loath to do that. If he did, he could not but fear that a measure, of which the operation, however wholesome, was at best invidious, might become odious. The point was for the local Government to consider, and it was just possible that, having regard to the feeling which prevailed when it was originally passed, they might have administered it somewhat laxly and leniently. It had been alleged that sales of improved arms constantly took place. As they were alleged to be effected without the knowledge of the Government, it was of course impossible from the nature of the case for the Government to pronounce an opinion. But it did happen that intelligence of such sales, or attempted sales, now and then reached the supreme and other Governments; and, considering the sensation which such attempts to sell obviously created, and the promptitude with which information concerning them was apparently conveyed to the Government, Mr. Maine could not help doubting the existence of the practice, at least to any considerable degree. The matter, however, was one which would necessarily receive the careful attention of all the Governments in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon said that as the Hon'ble Member who had introduced this Bill had, on a former occasion, referred to some communication which he (Mr. Gordon) had made, he thought he had better explain to the Council the difficulty which he had at first felt in assenting to this Bill, and the way in which that difficulty had been removed.

The first twenty-five Sections related to the whole of India. They dealt with the manufacture and possession of cannon, and the manufacture and sale of ammunition and small arms.

Then came Section 25, which forbade the carrying of arms. But it did not make the carrying of arms an offence. It merely said that if a man carried arms, he might be deprived of them.

Another Section went on to say that, if a Magistrate had reason to believe that a person had arms in his possession, and was likely to make an unlawful use of them, he might cause the house of that person to be searched, and seize any arms found there, and detain them as long as might be deemed necessary.

Those were the general provisions of the law as applicable to the whole of India. But Section 36 applied to certain excepted districts, where for some reasons the Local Government had ordered that the people should be disarmed. In those districts the law was exceedingly stringent. The simple possession of arms in a proclaimed district was forbidden, houses might be searched, and any arms found there might be confiscated and the owners punished. In an ordinary district, the simple possession of arms was not an offence, nor the purchase of arms, nor even the importation of small quantities of arms for private purposes.

Therefore there were two *régimes*. One was lenient and the other was exceedingly severe. But the Act did not provide any special means for explaining, either to the Magistrate or to the people, under which of these two *régimes* they lived. The proclaimed districts were those districts which were proclaimed either under the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860, or under the provisions of a former Act which it had repealed,—Act XXVIII. of 1857; and in order to ascertain whether any particular place was subject to these stringent rules, or to the very mild ones which he had endeavoured to describe, it was necessary for the Magistrate to hunt through the whole of the *Gazettes* published since 1857 to ascertain, *first*, whether that place had been proclaimed, and *secondly*, whether that proclamation had or had not been withdrawn.

Of all laws, it was least expedient that there should be any difficulty in ascertaining whether a criminal law was or was not in force. Mr. Gordon had felt some difficulty, therefore, in assenting to the perpetuation of the Arms Act, without some express provision to remove this serious objection to it as it stood. But he understood that the Executive Government had undertaken to direct, that the notifications should be periodically republished in the Government *Gazettes* of the several Administrations. That being so, the only objection he had felt to the passing of the Bill had been removed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine said that his Hon'ble friend (Mr. Gordon) had mentioned to him the difficulty which he had felt, and he (Mr. Maine) was authorized to state that the matter had been discussed by the Executive Government, and that the announcement wished by his Hon'ble friend would be made by the local Governments.

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor said that there was a slight verbal alteration which he begged to suggest. It was the substitution, in line 5 of Section 1, of the words "the Act last hereinbefore mentioned" for the words "such Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act No. XXV. of 1861 (for simplifying the procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature not established by Royal Charter) be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill had originally been limited to certain amendments of the Code of Criminal Procedure strongly urged upon the Government of India by the three Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The Committe had had the advantage of the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon's experience, who had pointed out several other offences which fell precisely under the reasoning in virtue of which the Bill had been drawn. At Mr. Gordon's instance, the Committee had agreed to add to the offences contemplated in the Bill the following:—

Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule:

Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.:

Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.:

So dealing with any explosive substance:

A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life or of grievous hurt from such animal:

Committing a public nuisance; and

House-trespass.

It was obvious that the inconveniences of removing the cognizance of the offences first mentioned in the Bill from the minor Magistrates arose equally in the case of the offences to which the attention of the Committee had been drawn: they were petty offences, and were frequently committed. It was a great hardship on those, whose evidence was necessary for the conviction of the offender, to be dragged to a distance for the purpose of substantiating charges of this nature, and it was even more undesirable that such offences should be hushed up from the fear of encountering these hardships. Since it had become known to the public that there was an intention of amending the Code of Criminal Procedure, a rather remarkable number of communications on the subject had been received by Mr. Maine, either privately or in the Legislative Department. It was evident that there were considerable defects in the Schedule to the Code; and on the whole Mr. Maine thought that a case was made out for its early revision. Nothing could be more inexpedient than the premature alteration of bodies of law which were intended to be comparatively permanent. But here the weight of opinion in favour of some revision, seemed to Mr. Maine too great to be withstood. The revision of the Code of Criminal Procedure was not, it must be remembered, quite the same thing as the revision of the Penal Code. The Penal Code was based on principles something like universal. But the Code of Criminal procedure was directed to the immediate convenience of the persons by whom and for whom it was administered. If it did not serve that convenience, a presumption instantly arose in favour of the necessity for modifying it. On the whole, he thought the Council might usefully devote itself in the next sittings to the reconsideration of this Code. In all probability, before it became law, it would be referred to the Indian Law Commissioners at home.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gordon said that he had to move an amendment not of a very radical character. There were some offences which, he thought, might well be added to Section 1 of the Bill. He would take the last in order first, as it was most important, *viz.*, house-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, or where the offence intended to be committed was theft. The Bill proposed to invest any Magistrate with the power to trying theft in a dwelling-house, and the amendment by the Committee proposed that house-trespass should be made cognizable by any Magistrate. But house-trespass, in order to the commission of theft, was part of theft in a dwelling-house, and might almost be described as an attempt to commit that offence. As the greater contained the less, if any Magitrate was authorized to punish theft in a dwelling-house, he should also have the power of disposing of the smaller offence, namely, house-trespass in order to the commission of theft.

Another part of the Schedule to the Act to be amended allowed a Magistrate of the first class to try one of the most difficult and important class of cases that could possibly be found (criminal breach of trust by a servant, banker or agent), which offence was punishable with transportation for life.

If therefore a Magistrate of the first class was competent to try such an offence as that, any Magistrate was certainly competent to try the offence which he (Mr. Gordon) wished to see added to Section 1.

The other offences stood on different grounds, *viz.*, absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant, and non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant. These offences peculiarly required to be dealt with summarily. A man might lose his cause by the non-attendance of his witnesses. But he seldom would prosecute a witness, because he might require his evidence again in a further stage of the same cause.

The Civil Courts therefore must see the law enforced. There must be a complaint, and a ministerial officer must be sent to lay the complaint before a Magistrate. Mr. Gordon had known cases where the witnesses and accused had to travel a hundred miles before their case could be decided, and then a hundred miles back again to their homes.

Under these circumstances, the Court could not always spare the services of these officers for so long a time, and the persons injured were often unwilling to prosecute, so this class of offences, although exceedingly common, were seldom in fact punished, and positive injustice must in consequence often result. These offences were not visited with heavy punishment. Six months' simple imprisonment, or 1,000 rupees fine, was the maximum, and in practice the punishment awarded was generally very slight indeed. These cases were simple in their nature, and well within the competence of any Magistrate.

He (Mr. Gordon) would therefore move the amendment of which he had given notice, *viz*:—that the numbers 172 and 174 be introduced after the words "Sections" in Section 1 of the Bill, that the word "and" be omitted before the number 448, and that the word and number "and 451" be introduced after the number "448" in the same Section.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine had no objection to the Hon'ble gentleman's amendments. It should be understood that they had not been rejected by the Committee, but would probably have been accepted by it, if they had been submitted to it by the mover. He would make one general remark about the Schedule to the Code. Its defects, wherever they occurred, seemed to have arisen from the Legislative Council having proceeded on a principle only partially true. That principle was, that when the punishment allotted to an offence was heavy, the cognizance of that offence should be reserved to a higher Magistrate. This was all very well as a rough rule; but it required to be modified by the consideration that in respect of certain offences for which the maximum punishment was extremely high, the degree of culpability evinced by the commission might vary very widely. The contingency, that an offence punishable by a heavy maximum penalty might be perpetrated under circumstances which called for a very slight punishment, did not appear to have been sufficiently provided for.

The motion was put and agreed to.

LETTERS FROM NOWSHERA.—No. VI.

FROM CAPTAIN TORTHORWOLD TO HIS BROTHER IN ENGLAND.

(*From the Pioneer, March 5.*)

NOWSHERA, 21ST FEBRUARY 1866.

MY DEAR JACK,—It is rather unpleasant when you get up in the morning at a strange hotel to find that Boots has forgotten to bring your clothes back after brushing them, and that there is not a bell in your room with which to give notice of your forlorn condition; it's slightly disagreeable to have a mother-in-law staying in your house, and inciting your previously obedient spouse to assert her marital rights and authority; it's decidedly annoying when you pay your last sovereign to a cab-driver by mistake for a shilling; it's tremendously riling when you put your money on a horse for the Derby, and you find afterwards that he was never meant to win. But the direct trial of temper is when a careless tradesman duns you for a bill that you have already paid, and the receipt for which is on the file in its proper place. It's bad enough to have to pay one's debts at all; it's still worse to have an ocean of little liabilities for the liquidation of which no funds are in hand: but to be pestered for the settlement of an account that is already settled, is a concentration of injury and insult quite sufficient to justify any amount of assault and battery; and it's therefore rather lucky for the freebooter who sent me a felonious demand of the abovementioned description that he is out of reach of my arm and of my horsewhip. Had I lost the receipt, I should have been completely in the fellow's power, for I should, of course, have refused to pay the bill a second time, as he would have brought me before that iniquitous tribunal, the Court of Requests; and the case would have inevitably gone against me, as on my side there would only have been declaration of payment, whilst he would have sworn to the non-payment, and would have produced his erroneously-kept books as evidence of the fact.

The other day I went to Peshawur, where there was to be a little mild gaiety in the form of Sky Races, to be followed by an Amateur Concert at the Theatre. Now, don't don your insular pride, and affect to think that racing in India must of necessity be a very stale, flat, and unprofitable affair, because it is carried out on such a small scale, and because the horses engaged are generally of the screw order, whilst their jockeys are—well, gentlemen-riders. I maintain, that, as far as fun and amusement are concerned, Indian racing will well bear comparison with the generality of English meetings, whilst, in some few particulars, the sport out here is free from many serious defects which in England have blotted its fair fame. We have no gigantic handicaps it is true, but neither have we any gigantic swindles; with us Turf scandals are the exception, with you the rule; our sportsmen race their horses for the amusement of the thing, and are generally content if they win sufficient to pay their expenses; your turfites, in many cases, take up racing as the means of gaining a livelihood; we pay our losses, you ask for time, or levant; and our sporting circles are composed of gentlemen, whilst yours comprise many publicans and sinners. Thus, at Peshawur, the other day, although there was very little of that peculiar fun which is to be met with on an English race-course, yet this loss was fully compensated for by the absence of many drawbacks which are tolerated in the old country. The number of persons on our course was limited, but there were no pickpockets or swell mobs-men. Ethiopian serenaders, gipsies, acrobats, and Punch the divine, were conspicuous by their absence, but so were *rouge et noir* croupiers, thimble-riggers, pugilists and the ruffish element in general; the wondrous kaleidoscopic *tout ensemble* of the sacred Epsom-Hill was wanting, but so also were those meritricious damsels who flaunt in broughams and barouches, who drink what they style "Fizz" out of tumblers, and who call men by their surnames after the first introduction. The truth is that, in India, racing is a sport; in England, a species of stock exchange transaction; in the one place, it is supported by public subscription as a public amusement; in the other, it is kept going by the spirit of gain, for the sake of gambling.

Our little meeting at Peshawur was a perfect success in its humble way, the promoters of the affair having merely endeavoured to get up a little jollity for the nonce, without entering too deeply into the sacred sporting madness, which is sometimes apt to cast a deep shadow of seriousness over what should be only pure fun. We had several races run for and duly won; the gentlemen-jocks were dressed in all the colours of the rainbow, and looked almost like professionals until they mounted their horses; the Grand Stand displayed a great quantity of rank and a fair amount of beauty; the horses presented an orthodox appearance, being remarkably thin, and their manes being properly plaited: the air was crisp and elastic; the sun moderately warm; and last but not least, refreshments were to be had by the hungry and the thirsty without stint. What did it matter whether the horses took two minutes or four to do the mile in, so long as they all came in together, with their jockeys working so franticly on their backs, whilst each spectator shouted to his neighbour, just as if he had been blind and deaf—"Here they come" What though some of the ladies' toilettes were slightly antique and out of fashion, their own natural beauties of face and form could very well afford to stand the light of the garish sun, without the adventitious aid of the milliner's art. What though the winnings and losses were to be counted by rupees? They were all duly paid without a sigh, nor was there a single soul on the ground whose ill-luck seemed to mar his enjoyment of the sport. What though all the horses in the steeple-chase went on the wrong side of a post, and were disqualified in consequence? We had all the fun of seeing the race with its various mishaps, and the further pleasure in prospect of witnessing it again on a future day, as soon as the several jockeys recovered from their bruises and maimings. So, altogether, we had every reason to be pleased with the sport afforded to us by the racing community of Peshawur, and I hope that this will not be the last Sky Meeting that I shall attend this year.

The Concert came off in the evening, and was really a charming affair altogether: the music, both instrumental and vocal, being admirably performed, and thoroughly appreciated by the audience which filled every nook of the theatre. I cannot give you a description of the several *morceaux*, Jack, because I am not scientific in a musical point of view, and don't understand the polyglot slang used by professors of the art, but a young acquaintance of mine, who is a terrible enthusiast, said "that the *allegro* passages were rendered *con fuoco*, whilst the *andante* movements were beautifully interpreted *con dolcezza*," which critique, I dare say, you will at once understand, although I'll be shot if I do. But the really chief attraction that night was the wonderful beauty, taking it as a whole, of the ladies who graced the concert-room with their fair presence, and whose charms would have utterly bothered and bewildered the gallant deceiver, Paris, had he attempted to adjudge the palm of superior loveliness amongst such equally well-favoured goddesses. I suppose that you sneer at the idea of there being any beauty in India, and your memory reverts to that terrible Mrs. Yellowby, who, after a sojourn of some twenty years in Calcutta, returned to England with a native ayah, three parrots, a habit of interspersing her conversation with Hindostanee, a broken constitution, an unhallowed complexion, a good deal of bile and no liver. She was undoubtedly an awful being—and an ugly one—nor could all the praises bestowed on her by our progenitors—I think they expected to be her heirs—prevent my youthful mind from believing that the gold which she was reputed to possess in large quantities had got into her system like calomel, and was running out through her skin. But, up in these parts, the female complexion is as pure and as clear as in England, but not so apt to degenerate into blowsiness, or to become raddled, since we have none of that terrible cold biting air, which speedily sets its mark upon all those who are habitually exposed to its sharp tooth. Why should our ladies in the Punjab become yellow skinned and cadaverous, like that animated corpse, Mrs Yellowby? In her times, hill stations were not invented, and an unfortunate wife had to bear the hot weather and her husband's society without any chance of relief; now-a-days, our loving spouses fly to the hills the very instant the snow melts, and they there remain until the Himalayas again begin to put on their winter garments. What a much better arrangement is this than the old one! The poor delicate wife preserves her health and her complexion, her graceful roundness of form, her spirits and her good temper, whilst she picks up many amusing anecdotes with which to enliven her dear husband when she returns to the stupid plains; the great, strong, healthy husband, who doesn't feel heat a bit, who always enjoys good health, and whose beauty is not special, lives as a bachelor all the hot weather, dines at mess, plays whist and billiards, drinks as much as he likes, goes to bed when he chooses, listens to piquant stories with avidity, and is all the more delighted to see his wife when she returns because she has been absent from him for six months: for in marriage, that perpetual feast, *toujours perdrix*, is as monotonously unpalatable as the inevitable grilled "*moorghee*" or Indian chicken of our travellers' rest-houses, and perhaps an alterative is just as necessary in the one case as in the other.

So you see, Jack, that as our ladies pass all the hot weather in the hills, and all the winter in the plains, thereby enjoying all the year round the perfection of climate and of temperature, it is only natural that their good looks should wear remarkably well, and that the lilies and roses of their peach-like cheeks should live from year to year, without alteration, and without any artificial assistance of the "beautiful-for-ever" sort as guaranteed by Madame Rachel. And it is this fact that enables me to declare, with my hand on my throbbing heart, that the concert-room at Peshawur presented such a combination of genuine loveliness as I have rarely seen equalled in England; and my imagination was so bewildered with the maze of shining yellow chignons, golden hued tresses, transparently white skins, blushing downy cheeks, dimpled chins, delicately slender throats, well poised heads, rose-bud mouths, and charmingly roguish, saucy, eloquent, bewitching, maddening eyes, that I fell hopelessly in love for the seventh and seventieth time, and didn't find my heart again until next morning.

Oh! Exeter Hall and Tabernacle of St. Spurgeon, just think—if your absorbing interest in the irrepressible nigger will let you—just try to feel for the spiritual destitution of your poor white brethren at Nowshera! We haven't had a parson here for the last month! Church service is performed in an official way, according to Her Majesty's Regulations, on the Parade Ground, by an impromptu priest, habited in scarlet and gold, and armed with a sword, and is about as much calculated to inspire reverence and religious thought as the Articles of War are, when read out in the same place, by the same official, and in the same manner. As for the christenings, marriages, and burials, I know not how they are performed, but perhaps they are postponed until the arrival of a new clergyman, which delay may, in the case of marriage, prove prejudicial to the worldly interests of unborn generations. But joking apart, I think that this want of a clergyman ought to be rectified as speedily as possible, for it would be rather too bad, if a poor devil, sick unto death, were to crave earnestly for the presence of a good man to whom he could confess his penitence, and from whom he could receive consolation in his misery; it would be altogether too bad, should he be obliged to quit this world with an unrelieved mind and troubled soul. Gospel, according to the Queen's Regulations, is all very well on the Parade Ground, but it does not bring much comfort to a sinner who earnestly repents his evil ways, and longs with all his soul to be put on the right path towards salvation. What jolly humbugs we are when we profess that a man's body is dross in comparison with his soul; and yet we employ three Doctors to look after the corporal health of each regiment, but trust to luck a good deal for a proper supply of spiritual physicians. I think that the Government might allow one clergyman to each regiment in the service (the Highland Regiments enjoy this boon already), and I believe that the money expended in paying their salaries would greatly improve the social condition and true happiness of the soldiers under their charge. For, in such a large community as a European Regiment, there are always many men who think earnestly on religious matters, and who endeavour to do their duty in that state of life to which they have been called from conscientious motives. Had they a clergyman always at hand, one belonging to their regiment, and therefore personally interested in their welfare, they would confide in him, and would be prevented by his care and advice, as well as by his ever visible example, from falling a prey to temptation, and their good behaviour would leaven the mass of the regiment in a short time. Nothing tells so much in the army as the force of example, and each God-fearing man in a regiment tends to reduce crime and vice ten-fold. Crime and vice destroy our soldiers in far greater numbers than unavoidable diseases. Our soldiers are hard to get, expensive to perfect, and too dear to lose; therefore, if by giving a clergyman to each regiment, you reduce crime and vice by the force of his example and teaching, you benefit the soldiery enormously, and at the same time save the funds of India and the male population of England.

Hallo! I have been preaching a secular sermon to you, Jack, I fear; actually writing seriously, just as if anything mattered in this world, and as if everything was not humbug! But I plead a pain in my hepatics as an excuse, and with a *benedicite*, remain thine ever,

TOM TORTHORWOLD.

THE GREAT COURT DRESS QUESTION.

(*From the Examiner, Feb. 3.*)

EXPATIATING on the privileges of the beggar, the happiness and natural dignity of his state, Charles Lamb mounts to the climax in these words, "He does not wear Court mourning." Exemption from Court mourning is undoubtedly a fine thing, but what is the grievance of Court mourning compared with that of Court Dress? In Court Dress every man looks like a footman unaccustomed to his livery, but the appearance is the least part of the evil, the wearer is to the highest possible degree uncomfortable. He betrays a guilty consciousness of absurdity. He is an anachronism. His garments belong to the ugliest period of costume, nearly two centuries ago. His hat is not for his head. His coat answers no purpose of a coat. He feels it where he ought not to feel it, and not where he ought. It sits upon him with uneasiness. It makes him feel as half naked and wholly ashamed. He wishes for some decent covering. And then his legs, what has he done that they should be brought to public shame in silk stockings, for be sure they are either like mill posts or trap sticks? The wretch envies the paupers who tear their clothes in workhouses. It is a liberty of indigence denied him. He must fret his wretched hour cabined, cribbed, confined. It is a remnant of torture for the punishment of pride. You would be a member of Parliament, and eligible for the Speaker's dinners, and see what comes of it! How much preferable a quiet hour in some retired stocks. How much more ease in the wooden doublet, as it used to be called. How much more consistent with self-esteem, for can a gentleman value himself in livery, knowing that it does not become him nor he it? The servant behind his chair has a thousand times a better air, for he is to the manner born, and what he wears, ugly as it may be, is his every-day wear, in which he is at home; not the uneasy lodger for an hour. And now we come to the secret of the becoming. Why are costumes becoming, simply because they are worn daily, and without a thought of how they look.

Uniforms, naval, military, and civil service, are a step better than Court Dress, in the proportion that there is more usage of them; but no man wears a uniform a moment longer than necessary, so irksome are the stiffness and restraint, though freedom itself compared with the Court Dress.

The removal of restrictions being Mr. Bright's specialty, he has appropriately brought the Court Dress grievance under the consideration of the new Parliament upon the occasion of the choice of Speaker. For does it consist with the rule of one good turn deserving another that the Speaker, in return for being voted into the chair, shall cruelly thrust members into Court Dresses for his receptions? And surely it should pain his feelings to see his guests, because they are his guests and for no other reason, look such Guys, like Noodle and Doodle in 'Tom Thumb.' Mr. Bright says that Hume and Cobden would not accept the Speaker's hospitality saddled with the condition of the obsolete dress, and if the example be followed, the Speaker may regret to see the range of his hospitality restricted by the requirement of the most unsuitable and uncomfortable of all known attire, past or present. And is emancipation hopeless? We think not. Relief has been given to Ministers, and, with a difference, as Ophelia says, to civil servants of staff rank, in a uniform which, though suggesting the idea of the efflorescence of the police, is yet incomparably better than the Court Dress; and as the Court has gone so far, why not complete the change by the introduction of a uniform which may for ever banish Noodle and Doodle's grotesque gear to Monmouth street? Invention and fancy would not be much taxed to devise improvement upon the present abomination—the production of the very worst taste of the last century.

SUICIDE.

(*From the London Review, Feb. 3.*)

THE late suicide of a Frenchman and his mother at Paddington, is one of the strangest cases of crime that have lately occurred. Many, perhaps most, people have fancied, when they were suffering from indigestion, that a case might possibly occur in which suicide would appear to be a tolerable step. As a rule, the thought of applying a razor or a rope to one's own throat calls up so many disagreeable associations that one shrinks from it even in imagination. But there are moments when all the objects of life take such a bilious colouring that the unpleasantness of suicide, contemplated as a remote contingency, almost vanishes for the moment. A man who is very sea-sick, or in whom a very maudlin state of mind has been generated by any similar cause, is able to fancy that he would like to put an end to himself in some comfortable way, so long as he does not look the proposal very distinctly in the face; but a closer view dissipates the impression, unless the mind or body is in a thoroughly morbid condition. It is hardly possible, however, for any Englishman, even at his lowest points of depression, to contemplate a sociable suicide. The plan of burning charcoal occasionally adopted by our neighbours scarcely ever commends itself to his imagination. And even if, in some abnormal flight of fancy, an Englishman can see himself proposing to the unfortunate object of his affections to indulge in a joint termination of their sufferings, it would be a stretch altogether beyond his range to make the same proposal to his mother. The suicide of poor M. de Caluwe rises as much above the ordinary French suicide, as that rises above any English imagination. The charitable hypothesis of insanity seems to be only in part applicable in this case. It is scarcely probable that both of the unfortunate victims should have been mad, although certain hints at an illusion about spies and persecutors, which were brought out upon the inquest, seem to imply the existence of some mental disease in the son. We must set the case down as one of those strange aberrations from all ordinary rules which are almost too painful to be dwelt upon. It is the most exaggerated instance we remember to have seen of a class of crime which, even in more ordinary developments, is unintelligible to us. Hanging oneself is a disagreeable way of meeting death; to hang oneself in company with another person would be generally inconceivable; but when that other person is one's mother, it passes all the bounds of human comprehension.

Far as this crime diverges from all ordinary rules in any country, it still illustrates certain national peculiarities. Given, that is, that such an act had been committed, we should certainly have been prepared for the nationality of its perpetrators. For there is nothing in which shades of character are more brought out than in the modes which a man chooses for leaving the world. Women commit suicide in quite a different fashion from men. They have an instinctive objection to cutting instruments, and prefer the apparently milder ways of self-destruction. And a difference similar to that shown by the different sexes would appear to exist in the selection of modes of death characteristic of different races and nations. The French tendency, exhibited in their style of suicide, is one for which we have, of course, various bad names. It is the love of empty glory, the disposition to use one's last moments in gratifying a little posthumous vanity, or the desire of acting a dramatic part even when the audience can only exist in your imagination. A pair of lovers who commit suicide together are doing a poetical action, which will supply the journals with a bit of what is called romance in real life. We pride ourselves on being superior to such considerations, and we commit suicide—as, according to the hackneyed quotation, we take our pleasures—sadly. The true type of an English suicide was the gentleman commemorated in Boswell—and, in a more poetical version of the anecdote, by Sam Weller—who partook of a solitary and excessive feast of crumpets, and then blew his brains out. This was a dogged matter-of-fact way of proceeding, which certainly excludes all ideas of romance. The hero of the story evidently committed suicide to please himself, and with a perfect indifference to what any one else would think of him; he was above, or below, anything savouring of claptrap. His actions, interpreted into language, said that his only interest in life was in eating crumpets, which is a distinctly unsocial, and even cynical, view to take of the matter. It would be only fair to give credit to our neighbours for their greater sensitiveness to the opinion of society. Even in their last moments they have an eye to tragic effect, which would make the bathos of crumpet-eating impossible; they give proof of more amiability, if less vigour, of character. A man, on the other hand, certainly shows a keener sense of humour who refuses to arrange the last scene of his life with a view to other people's amusement; and, in fact, a good many Englishmen probably feel for suicide the same objection which exists to duelling—that, unless in very extreme cases, it is ridiculous as well as wicked. It is apt to be a paradoxical proceeding at best. We feel the incongruity of seeking, in such an action, for any gratification to our vanity. Our neighbours are more disposed to pardon a vein of sentiment to which they are comparatively lenient in themselves. The wretched mother who killed herself the other day left a mysterious letter denouncing the supposed injurer of her son, and stating that "her shadow would follow him everywhere." This is a well-known conventional motive in tragedy, and it is even carried out in practice in certain Eastern countries, where a man starves himself upon his enemy's doorstep by way of taking vengeance upon him. But in Europe the practice strikes us as deficient in common sense; it would be excusable in nothing above a melodrama.

The difference between suicides characterized by a cynical disregard for other people's opinion and by a morbid desire for notoriety is, however, rather a difference of pretext than of motive. One man wraps his cloak around him to fall decently, and another, so long as he is to fall, does not care whether he falls decently or otherwise. But in both cases the predisposing causes are pretty much the same. One man likes to write Byronic poetry, and another to send for a dish of crumpets; but, as a rule, the Byronic gentleman has as substantial a cause as his rival. It is very rare for a Werther to take his own doctrines seriously. There is no danger of suicide becoming permanently fashionable, even though people about to commit suicide may fancy their crime sounds better in the old conventional language. Poor M. de Caluwe had a very substantial reason for taking his life, if any reason for such an act can be substantial. He had been, apparently, accustomed to comfortable circumstances, and was gradually reduced, with his mother, to the verge of starvation, in wretched lodgings in Paddington. It is one of those miserable stories which come to us at times to convince us that the story of foreigners in distress are not all intended to impose upon benevolent persons. And, when well founded, they are sufficiently terrible to account for suicides without the help of insanity. If it were not for the simultaneous death of the mother, which throws a peculiar horror upon the story, we might be almost tempted to say, from a merely matter-of-fact point of view, that it was the best thing he could do. The combined suicide would seem impossible in any one not actually mad, without the help of a good many doses of extravagant and morbid sentiment; but, apart from religious considerations, it seems at first sight rather hard to say why a man in M. de Caluwe's situation should not kill himself, though natural feeling should prevent his consenting to his mother's death. We are every now and then startled by stories of death by starvation in the streets; they are very sad and disgraceful, but, as far as the sufferers themselves are concerned, one feels a certain approval of their preference of starvation to the workhouse. The pride that will not accept charity may be wicked, but it is to be wished that it was more common than its opposite. On the same principle, if a man is in really hopeless circumstances, why should he not save himself the misery of absolute starvation? Are we not driving a sound principle rather too far, and becoming rather superstitious about the sanctity of human life? There are cases in which our adherence to this principle certainly increases the quantity of misery in the world. Benevolent people are too soft-hearted to have a murderer executed; they would rather inflict the torture of perpetual imprisonment, though it has the doubtful disadvantage of giving much more pain to the criminal after his conviction, and of acting with less deterrent effect upon his imagination previously. At least, it seems hard to think that any intelligent being would not suffer more from being permanently enclosed in a condemned cell than from being hung once for all. Many similar cases arise in practice, in which a man is kept alive to suffer from some torturing disease, because it is a point of honour with the doctors not to let him die. It would seem more merciful, when there is no reasonable hope of anything but continued sensibility to pain, to allow life to cease. When Napoleon was forced to leave behind him some soldiers dying of the plague, and proposed to give them an extra dose of opium, it would doubtless have been a really benevolent action. It would be very easy for a casuist to put cases in which suicide would be defensible on similar grounds; and it might be contended that the old stoical sentiment, that a man has a right to leave the world when he chooses, is more manly and reasonable than our modern practice.

The objection, however, to suicide, on grounds of mere utility, seems to be sufficiently obvious. The value attached to human life is a pretty accurate measure of civilization, and the respect which we feel for other men's lives determines in the long run the respect which we feel for our own. People who get into a habit of cutting throats cut their own at last from the acquired habit of recklessness. A Chinaman is ready to sell his own head for a consideration, because he thinks nothing of putting any number of his countrymen to death on the slightest provocation. An inhabitant of the Celestial Empire is pretty well trained, by Tae Pings and such gentry, to look upon his life as property too precarious to be worth caring for. The hill tribes in India who practised human sacrifices succeeded in teaching their victims rather to look forward to the occasion than otherwise. The knowledge that every one else considers a man as in the light of a victim fattening for slaughter gradually leads the victim to think of himself in the same way. In this, as in all other cases, a man insensibly adopts the points of view which everybody round him occupies. Hence we may look upon the prevalence of suicide in any country simply as indicating the general indifference to life; and the higher the repugnance to it rises, the greater will be the general aversion to mutual slaughter, which, as need hardly be said, is an important part of civilized morals. The stoical view of the matter shows a want of sensibility rather than an excess of courage. It has been always remarked that Asiatics are readier to die than Europeans, almost in proportion to their deficiency in self-reliance and courage. A Red Indian has a great reputation for bravery, because he submits patiently to torture and death; but, in any such test as fighting on equal terms, he seems to be as great a coward as most savages. The fact is that there is nothing more desirable to encourage than an intense dislike either to dying yourself or to causing the death of any one else. Such a dislike is generally combined with courage because it is favoured by a healthy development of all the mental and bodily faculties. Of course, like all other positive moral rules, the prohibition of suicide will often cause more pain than pleasure in particular cases; but a gradually increased and strengthened abhorrence of the crime must be looked upon as advantageous to mankind, for it cannot be said that we are yet arrived at that degree of meekness when a little dash of ferocity would be desirable.

THE peculiar weariness and depression of spirits which is felt after a day wasted in turning over a magazine or other light miscellany, is different from the state of the mind after severe study; because there has been no excitement, no difficulties to be overcome, but the spirits have evaporated insensibly.—"*Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books,*" *in the Atlantic Monthly.*

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S HAT.—A Welsh Baronet and M.P. entered the shop of Lock and Lincoln, in St. James's street, to purchase a hat. The foreman could not find one sufficiently large for the Baronet's head, and stated that he only knew one person whose head was so large. "Who is that person?" asked the indignant Welshman. The foreman replied: "It is no other than the great Minister, Sir Robert Peel." "Oh, oh!" exclaimed Taffy, "I suppose that you take that Radical, do you? Well, then, it shall never be said that you have sold me a hat. I have a horror of such men as your great Ministers." And the Baronet left the shop in dudgeon, much to the wonder and astonishment of the hatter.—*Captain Gronow's Last Recollections.*

LADY NORMANBY'S BALL AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, PARIS.—Lady Normanby once gave a brilliant *fete* in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Aumale. In the entrance hall of the Embassy were ranged twelve footmen in splendid liveries; the landing was a bosquet of rose trees, flowers filled the drawing-rooms, and enormous gardinières were placed in every direction; the garden walks were covered with carpets, and furnished with sofas, and a gorgeous marquee for dancing was erected in the garden. The company was composed of the *élite* of society, and the most beautiful women England could boast of were present; much to the chagrin of the Parisians, whose admiration of the Englishwomen was intense, but mixed with envy. The supper was exquisite; and as there were not seats enough for all the company at once, it was arranged that none but ladies should sit, and consequently the men stood behind their partners during the repast. Notwithstanding this arrangement, our Ambassadress observed a noble marquis seated, in conversation with a person with whom she was unacquainted. She asked somebody to inquire the stranger's name, &c., and the noble Lord replied: "I don't know him; but he seems to be acquainted with Lady Normanby, or he would not be here." Her Ladyship having received this answer, stated that she had never seen him before, and requested the master of the ceremonies to demand his name. He accordingly accosted the intruder, who gave his card, on which was inscribed "The Baron Deldique." It was, however, subsequently discovered that this man was an impostor, and in the habit of attending balls without being known to the hosts or any of the company.—*Captain Gronow's Last Recollections.*

A FRENCH PRIEST.—It is curious how comparatively little foreigners seem to know of English life and ways. Our friend the priest asked many questions that showed how strange it would all be to him if he were ever to cross the Channel, and he was surprised and pleased to find that so many of the French books of the day were read and appreciated in England, and that we could talk about them with him; but he much lamented the inferiority of the tone of much of their literature: "We have so few books that we can give to our sisters." He exclaimed with much pleasure when "Eugenie de Guerin" was mentioned, saying that M. de Lamartine declares, "Of all the books of this nineteenth century I love that the best." We told him how much we had been interested by Mr. Musgrave's book, 'Ten Days in a French Parsonage,' and his history of the Curé's visit to him at his English rectory, and their respective first impressions of French and English parish work and life. He seemed astonished to hear that our clergymen dress so much like other people, and asked whether he might wear his cassock if he came to England; he should not mind being laughed at by the small boys if the police left him unmolested! He is related to several English families, and was a most thorough gentleman, and so simple and amusing, saying, "I like to laugh sometimes;" and when we all separated at Lyons, "I have had such a very pleasant English lesson." He was evidently utterly ignorant of our most common customs, and it was strange to see this in an educated gentleman, evidently belonging to the upper classes of French society, making us know how narrow were the education and the habits of thought impressed upon the young men in Roman Catholic Seminaries.—*Beaten Tracks, or Pen and Pencil Sketches in Italy. By the Authoress of "A Voyage en Zigzag."*

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BANKS.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.* CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman*, | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
E. Grimm, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.
„ 3	do.	2s.	0½d.
„ 2	do.	2s.	0½d.
„ 1	do.	2s.	0¼d.
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice	3 per cent. per annum.			
Do. 3	do.	4	do.	do.
Do. 6	do.	5	do.	do.
Do. 12	do.	6	do.	do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	
3 do.	at 1s.	11¾d	
2 do.	at 1s.	11½d	
1 do.	at 1s.	11½d.	
On demand	at 1s.	11¼d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
6 „ 5 „
12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....		2s.	1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s.	0¾d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
2 do.	do.	..	2s.	0½d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s.	0¼d.
Demand on Bank of England	...		2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s.	11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „ „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	.... 2s.	1d.	„
„ 3	do.	.... 2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	.... 2s.	0½d.	„
„ 1	do.	.... 2s.	0½d.	„
On demand		.... 2s.	0¼d.	„
On Scotland	do.	} 2s.	0¼d.	
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		} 2s.	0¼d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 14th February 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.	
4 do.	... ...	at 2s.	1d.	„
3 do.	... ...	at 2s.	013/16d.	„
2 do.	... ...	at 2s.	0½d.	„
1 do.	... ...	at 2s.	07/16d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	....	at 2s.	0¼d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 28th February 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), *in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for	3 months certain		4	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	12	do.	6	do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
3 „	2s.	0½d.	„
2 „	2s.	0½d.	„
1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„
On Demand	2s.	0d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are drawn foronly on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 19th February 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસથાંન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुसटान, चना, यव ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up..	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund....................................	106,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39 Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER..The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland*, or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bill payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal		6	per cent.	per annum
Do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do,	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.*

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.	
„ 4 „	2s.	0¾d.	„	
„ 3 „	2s.	0½d.	„	
„ 1 „	2s.	0¼d.	„	
„ on Demand	2s.	0¼d.	„	
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	„	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. }	1s.	11¾d.		

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ 4 „ „
12 „ „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight..........................	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
2 do. do.	2s.	0½d.	„
1 do. do.	2s.	0¼d.	„
Demand.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन अंड चायना बांक (लीमोटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London, E. C.

Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.
Charles Iggulden } Managers.
H. G. Seaman, }
H. S. Marsden, Accountant.
A. H. Wildy, Assistant Accountant.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th March 1866.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight			at 2s. 1½d.	per Rupee,
Do. „	at 3		at 2s. 0¼d.	„
Do. „	Demand	.... }		
Do. Scotland	„	.... }	2s. 0½d.	
Do. Ireland	„	.... }		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11¾d.	„

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

Deposits payable on demand	....	2	per cent.	per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight	....	3	„	„
Do. 6 „	....	4	„	„
Do. 12 „	....	5	„	„

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 15th February 1866.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 200,000 shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantrey House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq., (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thoruthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c., and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to	12	months' notice of withdrawal		7	per cent.	per annum.
Do.	6	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) *in* 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. / The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. / Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand			1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. : ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares, of Rs. 400 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months..................... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
24, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

	Rs.	
Punch's Almanac for 1866	0	4
Dicken's Our Mutual Friend. 2 vols.	16	8
—— All the year Round, vol. 14. July 29, to Jan. 6.	4	4
—— —— Cover for ditto	0	12
The Young Englishwoman, vol. 2. July to Dec. '65. With a volume of patterns	5	0
Cover for Chambers's Journal, vol. for 1865 ...	1	0
—— The Queen and Lady's News. July-Dec. '65.	2	8
Plays:—Dumb Lady Cured. The Irishman in London. Alfred the Great. Little Sentinel.—Each...	0	8
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series)	0	12
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, vols. 1 and 2... ...	5	4
London Journal, vol. 42. July to Dec. '65 ...	3	8
Sims on Mathematical Instruments	4	8
Mysteries of the Court of London. 8 vols... ...	40	0
Basil. By Wilkie Collins	2	0
Looking Round. By author of "I've been thinking"	1	8
Despatches and Letters of Lord Nelson. 7 vols. By Sir H. Nicolas. (Published at £5 10s.) ...	30	0
The Golden Casket: a treasury of tales for young people. By Mary Howitt	3	12
The Boy's Book of Ballads	3	12
A Boy's Life aboard Ship: told by himself ...	3	0
Stories of Courage and Principle. By Mrs. G. Smyth.	3	12
The Play Ground: a boy's book of games... ...	2	0
The Home Treasury of old Story-books	3	12
The Fairy Album for good little folk	2	12
The Marvels of Nature, or outlines of creation ...	3	0
Nurse Rockaby's easy reading and pretty pictures...	1	8
The Children's Friend. 2 vols. By Mrs. Markham...	3	0
Round Games for all parties	3	4
Aunt Pippin's Tales for Boys and Girls.—Each ...	1	8
Parlour Magic: amusing experiments, &c... ...	3	0
Outlines of Creation, &c. By E. Noyce	3	12
Quadrupeds: what they are, &c. By Capt. M. Reid.	4	8
The six grand parties;—the lion, the dog, the cat, the donkeys,—the butterflies gay, and also the monkeys	2	12
Funnily told tales and funny pictures	2	12
Animals: their pictures, habits, and uses... ...	2	12
Don Quixote for the Young	2	12
The complete and wonderful history of Cock Robin.	2	12
The Child's Album—uncoloured pictures... ...	2	12
—— —— coloured pictures ...	3	12
The Child's Famous Picture Book—uncoloured ...	2	12
—— —— half coloured ...	3	12
—— —— whole coloured ...	5	12
Dean's Comic Picture Scrap Book on cloth ...	3	12
Letts's Diary, No. 9. 2 days to a page... ...	4	8
—— No. 10. 3 ditto	3	8
—— No. 12. 3 ditto	2	4
—— No. 34. 7 ditto, interleaved blotting.	1	4
Every Man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister. 4th edn. '65	5	0
Bulwer Lytton's Poems...	5	0
Edinburgh Review for January 1866	4	8

2nd March 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected in March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.
Rampart Row, 17th January 1866.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co

BASS & Co.'s BEER in Wood, October's brew, expected early in March. Orders registered by LYON, BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1866.

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	... per dozen	qts.	40
Do. dry	„	„	35
Do. good	„	„	30
SHERRY, dry	„	„	25
Do. pale	„	„	25
Do. do.	„	„	18
CLARET, Breakfast	„	„	12
BRANDY, ...	„	„	24
Do.	„	„	36
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	„	„	26
Tent Wine..................................	„	„	29
PORT WINE—a fine old Wine.........	„	„	22
A good Wine	„	„	18
do.	„	pts.	11
SPIRITS—Hollands	„	„	15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	„	qts.	36
do.	„	pts.	16
Noyeau	„	qts.	34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	„	„	21
„ „ „ Ditto	„	pts.	12
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	„	„	8

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY .... to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to
„ Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
„ POONA .... „ „ Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad............ „ „ Hajee Curreem & Co.
„ Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .... „ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee .... „ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut .... „ „ Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.		90
Do. „ Do.		40
Do. „ a Crown		30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality....................		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co ..		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown.............		30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints............		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co............		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown......................		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal...........................		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal..................................		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal................................		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule,.....................................		15
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....................................		34
Do. Brand a Crown....................................		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dry Gin, Black Seal...		18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts.............................		36
Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 20th May 1865.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay,
Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.

Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of.........		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.......................	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq., ...	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq........................	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.....................	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq....................	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq...........................	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq....	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.......................	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq...........................	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.....................	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, ...	London.
William Hind, Esq.........................	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq...................	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq......	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.................	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.................	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq..........	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq......................	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq..................	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.

For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund.....................	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directers,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840 the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected,* and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium,* whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms.* When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.

GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...£ 6,848,181	5	0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...£ 1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...£ 792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...£ 442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ..	„	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	„	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE ART OF MAKING COFFEE AND TEA.—LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC MACHINE will make instantaneously from 1 to 100,000 cups, with a saving of 50 per cent. in a novel, simple, expeditious, economic, elegant, and scientific manner; universally adopted in England and France as used at the House of Commons; the Clubs (the Reform, Conservative, Gresham, Law, etc. etc.) the London Tavern; Cremorne; the St. James; the London Crystal Palace; and most of the large establishments in the Metropolis.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"M. LOYSEL's Machine for making either Tea or Coffee is justly considered as one of the most complete inventions of its kind. No large public building, such as barracks, hospitals, prisons, &c., should be without it.—*The Times, April 14th*, 1857.

"THE Emperor has this day paid another visit to the 'Palais de l'Industric,' which has been marked by an incident full of interest. His Majesty had remarked the apparatus 'Percolateur,' by means of which M. LOYSEL, civil engineer, can produce 2,000 cups per hour. The inventor took the liberty of offering a cup of the Coffee to his Majesty, who found it excellent, and deigned to converse with M. LOYSEL, with great attention, on this admirable invention.—*Le Pays, Journal de l'Empire, July 19th*, 1856.

"LOYSEL's Coffee Machine is well worthy of notice, from its great domestic utility; it is quite new to England, but in great vogue in France. It is at once simple and ingenious and its efficacy is tested by the excellent Coffee made by it."—*The Daily News, April 14th*, 1857.

"LOYSEL's Patent Machine has long been used both at the Crystal Palace and in Paris; it can make an almost incredible quantity of excellent Coffee or Tea in a few minutes."—*The Morning Herald, April 13th*, 1857.

The Patent Hydrostatic Urn can be used with the same success for making both Coffee and Tea, but it is necessary to use separate Urns, one for Coffee, another for Tea.

LIST OF PRICES.—*For Cash Prepayment.*

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint, Extra strong, with measure......	Rs.	10
To hold two Pints, with measure, and Extra strong	„	13
To hold three Pints, Extra strong and ornamented.	„	17
To hold four Pints, with measure.........................	„	23
To hold six Pints, ornamented handles and filter...	„	31

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver Plated Lever Tap, superior make and very handsome.—

To hold one Pint, Superior...	Rs.	24
To hold two Pints, New model Extra finish......	„	28
To hold three Pints	„	35

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article. The quality of this metal is hard, and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint, New model Extra funnel......	Rs.	22
To hold two Pints, Superior Improved Pattern	„	30
To hold four Pints, Double filters	„	24

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use—

To hold one Pint, Elegantly ornamented.........	Rs.	35
To hold two Pints	„	40
Do. Superior	„	45
To hold four Pints with double filters, etc., very handsomely finished	„	65

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among Sporting Gentlemen.

The demand for these Urns being very great, one particular kind may be unavoidably out of stock; in consequence Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. would feel obliged by constitutents kindly stating if an approximate pattern or size to those ordered would be satisfactory. SOUNDY & Co.,
General Importers and Agents.
7 & 8, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD's" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Urgent Necessity.—These preparations afford the best and cheapest means of removing all ordinary surgical and medical maladies both in this country and in its colonies. In the latter the Ointment and Pills are invaluable, for none but the careless would be without an antidote to the accidental injuries and the many ailments to which the Settler must be, more or less, exposed, when at a distance from all professional help. Sprains, cuts, burns, skin diseases, ulcers, abscesses, and varicose veins are readily cured by Holloway's remedies. Varicose veins bad legs, and a host of other evils are immediately relieved and gardually cured by the use of these healing and purifying remedies, which their moderate price and universal diffusion happily place within every invalid's reach.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction on TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, a fine collection of Jewellery, consisting of handsome Ear-rings, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finger-rings, Breast Pins, &c., &c.

15 Cases Glass Ware.
4 „ of China Cigars.
100 Bundles of Chinese Cut Tobacco.
1 Iron Safe.

A quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Argand Lamps, Mustard Bottle, Wax, six Mirrors, and any other goods that may offer.

ON COMMISSION.

One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague, of Finsbury, London.

A large Magic Lantern with 3 dozen Plates.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
Any Carriages or Horses offering

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

The yacht *Challenge*, the property of the late Spencer Compton, Esquire. For particulars and price, apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab Horse, height 14 hands, age 7 years, believed to be perfectly sound, is suitable for either a Gentleman or Lady, and free from any kind of vice. Price Rs. 1,000.

A quantity of Agricultural Instruments, to be sold cheap to close account, consisting of Noiseless Winnowers, Patent Screens, &c.

One Sociable, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness complete. To be seen on three hours' notice.

A Palanquin-shaped Office Shigram with Grey Horse and Harness complete. Can be seen at a day's previous notice.

FOR SALE.—A first rate upper-storied House at Poona, only recently finished. For further particulars apply to
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th March 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M. precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable piece of Land admeasuring 16,000 square yards or thereabouts, situated in the Nesbit Lane, Byculla, and adjoining the Clarendon Hotel, together with two partially erected pucka-built mansions thereon.

The Houses upon this property are most substantially built of the best Masonry and Teak Wood, and can be inspected at any time.

For all further particulars and terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY,

By order of Dadabhoy Manockjee Vucha, the Mortgagee, on account of Mohamed bin Abdoola Furray, the Mortgager.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a piece of ground situate near Camateepoora, on the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road, with Dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 30,000 square feet, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Mr. Tanner, south by the Foras Road, east by the property of Nowrojee Shapoorjee Oomreegur, and west by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

CARRIAGES OF FIRST CLASS BUILD, on view in the Carriage Show-rooms of the undersigned, next to the Bank of Bombay and immediately below Jaffer Sleeman's Shop.

A beautiful light ROYAL CANOE BAROUCHE.
A charming miniature LANDAU.
A Fashionable ALBERT STANHOPE and PARK PHAETON.
An elegant CLARENCE.

Besides the foregoing, all of which are built by the well known builders, Messrs. John Barton and Sons, there are some excellent second-hand Conveyances of a variety of descriptions.

WESTON'S PATENT PULLEY BLOCKS.—A few sets of 1, 2, 3 and 4 ton power, with 30 feet chain.

RACING WHERRY.—Singapore-built, fitted for two pairs sculls.

HARMONIUM.—Rosewood with ten stops, fine tone.

Bombay, 13th March 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c., &c.

16 Pieces Woollen Cloth.
7 cases T. R. Sarries.
10 „ Grey Dhotties.
10 „ White Longcloth.
500 Pieces of Grey Shirtings.
200 „ „ Damasks.
300 „ „ T. Cloth.
3 Bales Water Twist.
3 Cases Fancy gilt Ornament Glassware.
50 Plated Waiters.
20 Dozen American Chairs without arms.
1 Case Assorted Buttons.
5 „ „ Wallpapers.
1 „ „ Pictures in Gilt frames.
11 „ Beads.
20 „ Champaign in qrts. and pints.

By order of Messrs. A. H. Huschke & Co., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Jamnadass Tulsidass:- G. V. & Co. / 1 Case Gilt frames.

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, Napier Road, next to Mr. S. P. Framjee's Bungalow, all the materials (with the exception of soil) of a Bungalow, assessed under No. 130, now standing in a Garden belonging to Dwarkadass Vessonjee, Esquire.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 13th March 1866.

FOR SALE.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in a few days, by order of Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—

No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
„ 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
„ 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
„ 25 Brown horse, 5 years, broken to saddle, a splendid mover.
„ 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
„ 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverly! broken to saddle.
„ 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
„ 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, [illegible] any weight.

Bombay, 10th March 1866.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.
Sole Agents in Western India for
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have beeen awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agents, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.

Two very handsome and light new Cab Buggies, with plain and worked panelled bodies, richly painted and lined, with silver lamps and furniture, built expressly for India by Hutchings and Otto, Dorchester.

1 elegant four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glass Frontage and dropping Venitians all round, with lamps, pole, and shaft, and silver furniture, by Buchanan & Co., Glasgow.

An elegant Dog-Cart, with lamps. and furniture, by Starton, London.

One elegantly shaped small Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole, shafts, and waterproof apron, by Robert Ness, senior, Aberdeen.

One handsome Cab Buggy, on C Spring, by Silk & Sons.

One very handsomely shaped Cab-body Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by E. Kesterton.

One light and strong open door Shigram, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Thorns.

One very elegantly shaped richly finished light Mail Phaeton, with reversible seats to back, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Henderson and Co.

An excellent Pill Box, with lamps and shafts, fit for medical men or brokers, by Wilson.

And other Carriages.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of rich highly finished silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness, with round Reins, &c.

A few silver chain edged Saddle Cloths, new leather pole pieces and steel chains. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
2nd March 1866.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed ex *E. P. Bouverie*,

A neat and highly furnished. new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

This Carriage is expresely made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.

A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Longacre.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Ditto.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

A Ditto Waggonate, by Holms of Derby.

A very light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by S. Marks.

Just Landed ex *Mary Stenhouse.*

A very neat and light small four-seated Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, surrounding double venetains in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to match, with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto very handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with ditto, by W. and F. Thorn.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex *William Ritson.*

A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex *Bayard.*

One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover, Huntingdon.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab purposely built to order for a gentleman, but owing to his departure to up-country, it is of no use to him at present.

Just Landed ex *Oriflamme.*

Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex *Oberon.*

2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.

Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just Landed ex *British Nation.*

Two handsome and light Cab Buggies with and without C. spring, with lamps, by Silk and Son, Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.

A Chesnut Riding Horse, aged 6, to be seen on a day's previous notice to the undersigned.

ALSO,
Property of Gentlemen.

3 second-hand four-seated open Carriages, with and without shutters, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Peters and Sons, by E. Kesterton, and W. and F. Thorn.

A Ditto secondhand Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses in front, with lamps, pole and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN PROCEEDING TO ENGLAND.

A first-rate English-built Park Phaeton, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

The Property of 2 Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built Miniature Broughams, with lamps and shaft, by Thomas Short and Biddecomb.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Buggy, Dog-Cart and Carriage Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Kesterton, Thorn, and Homes, of Derby; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, steel, pole chains and leather pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and secondhand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the room, of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., (free from adulteration,) manufactured by CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers desirous of being supplied with C. & B.'s goods, which are all of the best quality, and of a thoroughly wholesome character, should be careful to see that inferior articles are not substituted. Their genuine preparations bear their names and address upon the labels.

Their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS, thus avoiding all possibility of contact with COPPER, or any other injurious metal; and they are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

Oxford Sausages, Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese and Bacon, Yorkshire Game and Pork Pates, Fresh Oysters in Tins, Salmon Cutlets, Whitebait, Fillets of Soles, Bologna Sausages, Herrings a la Sardines, Soups, Meats and Vegetables in Tins, Fruits in Syrup, also in Noyeau and Brandy, Crystallized Fruits, all of which, as well as many other articles too numerous to include in an advertisement, they can strongly recommend. Their Salad Oil is the finest imported.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Carstairs, Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, M. Soyer's Sauces, Relish and Aromatic Mustard, Payne's Royal Osborne Sauce, Captain White's Oriental Pickle, Curry Powder and Paste, and Mulligatawny Paste, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, and for Masson's French Chocolate.

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